

ANNALS OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

by

Jos. A. Waddell

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Suppl.

ANNALS

OF .

Augusta County, Virginia

BY

JOS. A. WADDELL.

SUPPLEMENT.

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PREFACE.

The chief object of this Supplement is to preserve some account of many pioneer settlers of Augusta county and their immediate descendants. It would be impossible, within any reasonable limits, to include the existing generation, and hence the names of living persons are generally omitted. The writer regrets that he cannot present here sketches of other ancient and worthy families, such as the Andersons, Christians, Hamiltons, Kerrs, McPheeterses, Millers, Pattersons, Pilsons, Walkers, etc. The genealogies of several of the oldest and most distinguished families—Lewis, Preston, Houston, etc.—are omitted, because they are given fully in other publications. For much valuable assistance the writer is indebted to Jacob Fuller, Esq., Librarian of Washington and Lee University, and especially to Miss Alice Trimble, of New Vienna, Ohio.

J. A. W.

Staunton, Va., March, 1888.

CONTENTS.

Early Records of Orange County Court	381
The Rev. John Craig and His Times.....	388
Gabriel Jones, the King's Attorney.....	392
The Campbells.....	396
The Bordens, McDowells and McClungs.....	398
The Browns.....	400
Mrs. Floyd's Narrative.....	401
The Floyds	404
The Logans.....	404
Colonel William Fleming.....	406
The Estills.....	407
Colonel William Whitley.....	408
The Moffetts.....	408
The Allens.....	410
The Trimbles	411
Fort Defiance.....	413
The Smiths.....	413
The Harrisons, of Rockingham.....	415
The Alexanders and Wilsons.....	416
The Raid upon the Wilson Family.....	417
The Robertsons.....	420
Treaties with Indians.....	421
The McKees.....	422
The Crawfords.....	423
The Bells.....	430
Capture and Rescue of Mrs. Estill and James Trimble.....	433
Massacre of Thomas Gardiner and His Mother.....	438
Some Curious Orders of Court.....	439
The Acadian French—Alexander McNutt.....	440
The Cunninghams.....	442
The Poages.....	443
Revolutionary War Measures.....	446
An Incident of the Revolution.....	447
Andrew Wallace.....	448
Thomas Adams.....	449
Errata.....	449
Captain William Moore.....	450
Colonel John Allen.....	450
Emigration to Kentucky—Perils by the Way.....	451
Hanging for Horse-Stealing.....	454
A Night Alarm.....	456
The Black Hawk War.....	457
The Hunter Raid.....	457
Travels About Home.....	458



ANNALS
OF
Augusta County, Virginia.

SUPPLEMENT.

EARLY RECORDS OF ORANGE COUNTY COURT.

The County Court of Orange was opened January 21, 1734, and among the justices included in the "Commission of the Peace," issued by Governor Gooch, were James Barbour, Zachary Taylor, Joist Hite, Morgan Morgan, Benjamin Borden and the ubiquitous John Smith.

James Barbour was the grandfather of Governor James Barbour and Judge P. P. Barbour.

Zachary Taylor was the grandfather of the twelfth President of the United States of the same name.

Joist Hite (see page 10) and Morgan Morgan lived in the lower Valley. The latter was a native of Wales, and about 1726 (it is said) removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and erected the first cabin in the Valley south of the Potomac, and in the present county of Berkeley. He also erected the first Episcopal church in the Valley, about 1740, at the place now called Bunker Hill. He died in 1766, leaving a son of the same name.

According to tradition, Colonel John Lewis met Benjamin Borden in Williamsburg in 1736, and invited him to accompany him home, which led to the acquisition by Borden of a large tract of land in the present county of Rockbridge, known as "Borden's Grant" (see page 16). We think it likely, however, that Colonel Lewis first encountered Borden at Orange Court. In 1734, Borden probably lived in the lower Valley, then a part of Orange county, as he certainly did ten years later. When

justices of the peace were appointed for Frederick county, in November, 1743, he was named as one of them, but did not qualify, having died about that time. His will was admitted to record by Frederick County Court at December term, 1743, and his son, Benjamin, succeeded to the management of his Rockbridge lands.

John Smith cannot be located. We only know certainly that he was not the Captain John Smith, of Augusta, who figured in the Indian wars after 1755. He may have been the "Knight of the Golden Horseshoe," named Smith, who accompanied Governor Spotswood in his visit to the Valley in 1716.

The first allusion in the records of Orange to Valley people is under date of July 20, 1736. On that day Morgan Morgan presented the petition "of inhabitants of the western side of Shenando," which was ordered to be certified to the General Assembly. What the petition was about is not stated. The name now written "Shenandoah" was formerly put in various ways—"Shenando," "Sherando," "Sherundo," etc.

On May 21, 1737, the Grand Jury of Orange presented the Rev. John Beckett "for exacting more for the marriage fee than the law directs." On publication of the banns he exacted fifteen shillings. The trial came off on the 22d of September following, and the minister, being found guilty, was fined five hundred pounds of tobacco. But Mr. Beckett's troubles did not end there. On November 25, 1737, he was reported to court "for concealing a tithable."

In his work called "Old Churches and Families," etc., Bishop Meade says that the Rev. Mr. Beckett was regularly elected minister of St. Mark's parish, in May, 1733, and continued until the year 1739. He says further: "From something on the vestry book a year or two before, there would seem to have been a serious cause of complaint against Mr. Beckett." The proceedings in court above mentioned give a clew to the cause of trouble.

Under date of September 22, 1737, we have the following: "William Williams, a Presbyterian minister, Gent., having taken the oaths appointed by act of Parliament," etc., "and certified his intention of holding his meetings at his own plantation and on the plantation of Morgan Bryan," it was admitted to record, etc. From subsequent mention of Mr. Williams, it appears that he lived in what is now Frederick or Berkeley. He was engaged in trade, probably as a merchant, and was evidently too busy a trader to do much preaching. For several years he furnished more business to the court than any other person. He brought suit after suit against his customers, it is presumed, and was uniformly successful, obtaining judgment in every case. On the 23d of February, 1738, two men "sent up" by Morgan Morgan, J. P., on the charge of robbing the house of Mr. Williams, were examined and acquitted. At July court, 1738, a suit brought by Mr. Williams against the inevitable John Smith and some thirty or forty more, "for signing a certain scandalous paper reflecting on ye said Williams," came on.

The preacher was again triumphant. Many of the signers of the "scandalous paper" "humbly acknowledged their error, begging pardon, were excused, paying costs." At September Court the suit was abated as to John Smith on account of his death. Which John Smith this was we have no means of ascertaining. He probably was a neighbor of Mr. Williams.

We next find John Smith (probably the Squire) and Benjamin Borden in limbo. On October 22, 1737, "Zachary Lewis, Gent., attorney for our Sovereign Lord, the King, informed the Court that, at the houses of Louis Stilfy and John Smith, certain persons, viz: the said John Smith, John Pitts, Benjamin Borden" and others "do keep unlawful and tumultuous meetings tending to rebellion," and it was ordered that the sheriff take said persons into custody, etc. At November Court, "Benjamin Borden, Gent.," and his roistering and rebellious companions appeared, were examined, and, "acknowledging their error," were dismissed with costs. Whether the Benjamin Borden referred to was the father, or his son of the same name, we do not know.

On the 28th of April, 1738, it was "ordered that ordinary keepers at Shenendo sell their Virginia brandy at the rate of six shillings per gallon." All the country west of the Blue Ridge was then known by the various names afterwards written Shenandoah.

William Beverley's deed to "William Cathrey," the first of a long series of deeds by Beverley to various persons, was admitted to record September 28th, 1738.

On the same day it was "ordered that the Sheriff of Sharrando give public notice"—exactly what cannot be made out from the writing. It related, however, to tithables, a list of whom was to be delivered to William Russell, Gent. It is presumed that a deputy sheriff of Orange county lived west of the Blue Ridge.

The Act of Assembly, constituting Augusta and Frederick counties, was passed November 1, 1738, but the business of the people of Augusta was transacted at Orange Courthouse till December, 1745, when the Court of Augusta was organized. In the meantime all persons in the Valley "having suits to prosecute, pleas to enter," etc., had to take the long trip on horseback, through the gaps in the mountain and by "bridle paths" to Orange, spending two or three days on the way. Moreover, as there was no minister of the Established Church in the Valley till 1747, all couples living here and wishing to be married, had to travel across the Blue Ridge to Orange, or elsewhere, in search of a minister authorized by law to perform the service.

William Beverley's deeds to John Lewis, George Hudson, George Robertson and Patrick Campbell were admitted to record February 22, 1739.

On the same day, "John Lewis, Gent., having taken the oaths and subscribed the Test, was sworn into his military commission accordingly." The title, or rank, is not given, but it was no doubt that of Colonel.

Zachary Taylor obtained license to keep an ordinary, March 22, 1739.

And now we have the first reference to a public road west of the Blue Ridge. June, 1739, "John Poage, David Davis and George Hutchison having, according to an order of Court, viewed and laid off a road from Beverley Manor" etc., "It is ordered that the said road be cleared from John Young's at the North Mountain to the top of the Blue Ridge to the bounds of Goochland county." The order of court directing the laying off of the road was not found.

Early in 1740, or shortly before, there was a great influx of population into the Valley. On the 22d of May, 1740, fourteen heads of families appeared at Orange Court to "prove their importation." The first order of the series is as follows:

"Alexander Breckenridge came into Court and made oath that he imported himself, and ———, John, George, Robert, ———, Smith, ———, and Letitia Breckenridge from Ireland to Philadelphia, and from thence to this colony, at his own charges, and this is the first time of proving his and their rights in order to obtain land, which is ordered to be certified." He, however, acquired by purchase from Beverley 245 acres, on March 24, 1741.

The blanks above indicate names which are illegible in the record book. Of only one of Alexander Breckenridge's children, Robert, have we any particular account. (See page 140.) Possibly most of the others died young. There is no mention in the order of the daughter named Sarah, but she was the wife of Robert McClanahan when the family came to the Valley.

On the same day with Breckenridge, the following settlers in the Valley appeared in Court and proved their importation in like manner, all having come from Ireland through Philadelphia, viz:

James Bell and his children, John, Margaret and Elizabeth. These were the "Long Glade Bells."

John Trimble and his children, Ann, Margaret and Mary.

John Hays and his children, Rebecca, Charles, Andrew, Barbara, Joan and Robert

Patrick Hays and his children, Francis, Joan, William, Margaret, Catharine and Ruth.

William Brown and his children, Mary, Robert, Hugh and Margaret.

Robert Patterson, his wife Grace, and his children, Thomas, Mary and Elizabeth.

David Logan, his wife, Jane, and his children, Mary and William.

Robert Poage, his wife, Elizabeth, and his children, Margaret, John, Martha, Sarah, George, Mary, Elizabeth, William and Robert.

John Anderson, his wife, Jane, and his children, Esther, Mary and Margaret.

George Anderson, his wife, Elizabeth, and his children, William, Margaret, John and Frances.

Samuel Scott, his wife, Jane, and son, John.

Robert Scott, his wife, Ann, and his children, Mary, George and Esther.

David Wilson, his wife, Charity, and son, James.

James Caldwell and his children, Mary, Jean, Agnes, John, Sarah and Samuel.

John Stevenson and his children, Sarah and Mary.

John Preston came in with Breckenridge and others, but postponed proving his importation till 1746, when he appeared before the court of Augusta, "to partake of his Majesty's bounty for taking up lands." (See page 31.)

On the 26th of June, 1740, the following Augusta people "proved their importation," having come from Ireland through Philadelphia, viz :

Hugh Campbell and his children, Esther and Sarah.

Robert Young and his children, Agnes, John, Samuel and James.

John Smith, his wife, Margaret, his children, Abraham, Henry, Daniel, John and Joseph, and Robert McDowell. This was Captain John Smith, of Augusta, who became prominent during the Indian wars, as did his sons, Abraham, Daniel and John.

Henry Downs was presented by the Grand Jury, November 27, 1740, "for Sabbath-breaking by traveling with loaded horses to Sharrendo," on the information of John and William Dewitt.

Benjamin Borden (probably Benjamin, Jr.,) next appears as a peaceable citizen, or rather "subject of the King," in fear of his life. On February 26, 1741, he "swore the peace against George Moffett, making oath that "he goes in danger of his life, or some bodily hurt, by the said George Moffett." The latter appeared in court, and was regularly "bound over," his securities being James Cathrey and John Christian. This can hardly be the prominent citizen of Augusta, know as Colonel George Moffett, who died in 1811, aged seventy-six years, and who was therefore only six years old in 1741.

We now come to the mention of the first preacher of the Gospel who lived in Augusta :

February 26, 1741, "John Craig, a Presbyterian minister, in open Court took the oaths appointed by act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and the oath of abjuration, and subscribed the Test: which is ordered to be certified."

William Beverley, on February 14, 1742, conveyed to Mr. Craig 335 acres of land—no doubt the tract on Lewis's creek, where Mr. Craig lived, afterwards owned by Benjamin T. Reid and now (1887) by the heirs of Robert S. Harnsberger.

James Patton brought sundry suits in 1741, and from that time till 1746, he and Beverley often appeared in court as litigants.

William Thompson qualified as administrator of John Campbell in 1741, John Lewis security. The decedent was the ancestor of Colonel Arthur Campbell, General William Campbell and many others.

A new "Commission of the Peace" was issued by the Governor in the fall of 1741, and on the 3d of November the Justices were sworn in. Among them were John Lewis, James Patton, and John Buchanan, all of whom sat in court that day.

William Beverley qualified as County Lieutenant of Orange and also of Augusta, November 3, 1741.

Under date of November 27, 1741, we find some items of general interest, viz :

The Grand Jury presented "Jonathan Gibson of the Parish of St. Thomas, Gent., for not frequenting his parish church for the space of two months last past, on ye information of the Rev. Richard Hartswell." Mr. Gibson immediately appeared in court, confessed judgment, and "it was considered by the court that he pay the church wardens of St. Thomas parish ten shillings current money, or one hundred pounds of tobacco." There were two or more parishes in Orange county at that time. In one of these (St. Mark's) Augusta was included till 1745. St. Thomas's parish was mainly in what is now Madison county.

On the same day, and also on the information of Mr. Hartswell, the following presentments were made: Richard Cross, James Picket and Thomas Wood, for not frequenting their parish church; and Tully Joices, Bartholomew Baker and Jonathan Henning, "for swearing an oath, each, on the 23d of this instant, November, 1741."

"Thereupon, on the information of Tully Joices, the jury presented the Rev. Richard Hartswell, of ye parish of St. Thomas, for being drunk on the 23d instant"—the day the swearing was done. This was evidently a spiteful proceeding on Tully's part. What came of the presentment we failed to discover.

Bishop Meade could not ascertain the name of the first minister of St. Thomas parish. On page 85, Vol. II, he says: "At that time" [1740] "an old Scotch minister of the Episcopal Church, whose name I have not been able to ascertain, but who, it seems, was fond of good cheer and a game of cards, officiated regularly at the church." Mr. Hartswell was doubtless the person referred to.

James Patton qualified as "Colonel of Augusta County," May 27, 1742.

On June 24, 1742, John Buchanan, John Smith, Samuel Gay, James Cathrey and John Christian qualified as captains of militia; and John Moffett and William Evans as lieutenants. On the same day the following constables were appointed, viz: John Steavenson, Thomas Turk, James Allen, Patrick Martin, John Gay and James Cole.

Many deeds executed by Beverley and Borden, respectively, were admitted to record in the latter part of 1742, and the number of suits had greatly increased.

On the 27th of November, 1742, the "inhabitants of Borden's Tract" petitioned for a road to Wood's Gap, and the Court ordered that the road be "cleared from James Young's through Timber Grove."

A new "Commission of the Peace" was issued in November, 1742, and still another in May, 1743, in both of which Colonels Lewis and Patton were included.

At November Court, 1742, several Indians, arrested "for terrifying one Lawrence Strother and on suspicion of stealing hogs," were ordered into custody, their guns to be taken from them "till they are ready to

depart out of the county, they having declared their intention to depart out of this colony within a week."

On February 26, 1743, John Pendergrass, for not attending his parish church, was fined ten shillings, or one hundred pounds of tobacco, payable to the churchwardens. In the Valley nothing of this kind was done during the time of the religious establishment. The settlers of the Valley, coming in as Dissenters, had ample "toleration"; but in other parts of the colony, people claimed as belonging to the Established Church, and forsaking its services, were subjected to the sort of discipline referred to.

In 1743, Beverley prosecuted suits against James Bell, Patrick Campbell and George Robertson, of Augusta.

On the 23d of February, 1744, James Patton qualified as collector of duties "in that part of Orange called Augusta."

On the same day, Peter Scholl and others living on Smith's creek (now Rockingham) petitioned the Court, setting forth that they were required to work on a road thirty miles distant from their plantations, and praying for a new road nearer home. Evidently there was no road within thirty miles of Peter Scholl's dwelling. That, however, did not trouble him and his neighbors so much as the fact that they had to go so far to work, which was a hardship. The petition was granted.

Peter Scholl was one of the first justices of Augusta county in 1745. A man of the same name, and probably the same person, was living in Kentucky, in 1776, intimately associated with Daniel Boone. He is spoken of as Boone's nephew in-law. (See Collins's History of Kentucky.)

May 24, 1744, Jane Breckenridge, widow of Alexander Breckenridge, in open court relinquished her right to administer on the estate of her deceased husband, in favor of her son, George, who entered into bond, etc. Think of the venerable matron having to travel from her home near Staunton to Orange Courthouse for such a purpose! The writer of these notes is naturally indignant, as Mrs. Breckenridge was his great-great-grand-mother.

James Trimble was appointed constable in place of James Anderson, February 28, 1744. This was probably the James Trimble who became deputy surveyor of Augusta in December, 1745.

At last we find a movement for a road through the Valley. On February 24, 1745, James Patton and John Buchanan reported that they had viewed the way from the Frederick county line "through that part of the county called Augusta, according to the order made last March," (which the writer failed to see) and the court ordered "that the said way be established a public road."

The last order of Orange Court in reference to Augusta, or her people, was entered at November term, 1745. when Augusta's part of the cost of running the line between the two counties was fixed at £32 5s. 9d.

THE REV. JOHN CRAIG AND HIS TIMES,

For an account of the Rev. John Craig see page 20.

In reference to Mr. Craig's personal history we have little to add; but that enthusiastic antiquarian, Major J. M. McCue, having brought to light a record book kept by the pioneer minister for nine years, we find in it sundry items of more or less interest.

The title of the book, as written by the minister himself, is as follows: "A record of the names of the children baptized by the Rev. John Craig, both in his own and in neighboring congregations, where God in His Providence ordered his labors." It, however, embraces other things besides the record of baptisms. The writer was too busy to think of style, and some of the entries are the more interesting because of their quaintness and crudity.

The first child baptized in the county by Mr. Craig was Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah Williams, October 5, 1740. On October 26th, Samuel, son of William Logan, was baptized; and on the 28th, Mary, daughter of John Preston. Jean, daughter of Robert McClanahan, was baptized December 8, 1740, and this child, on growing up, became the wife of Alexander St. Clair, who is often mentioned in the *ANNALS*.

James Bell's twins, William and James, were baptized December 12, 1740. They were of the Long Glade family. William was killed in battle during the Revolutionary War.

At the close of the first year, Mr. Craig writes: "The year being ended, the whole number baptized by me is one hundred and thirty-three: sixty-nine males and sixty-four females. Glory to God who is daily adding members to His visible church!"

It appears from Mr. Craig's record, as well as elsewhere, that there was a low state of morals amongst the white servants brought into the county before the Revolution. This is not to be wondered at, as many of such persons were criminals brought over under sentence of transportation. But good people appear to have sought to rear the children of the convicts under religious influences. On January 20, 1742, "Mr. James Patton stood sponsor for a child baptized, named Henry, born in his house of a convict servant, a base person; could not be brought to tell who was the father, notwithstanding all means used."

Robert, son of Robert Young, was baptized January 22, 1742, and Mr. Craig notes that he was "born with teeth."

William Johnston's son, Zachariah, was baptized September 26, 1742, and his son, Joseph, April 21, 1745 (see page 200).

In the second year the number of baptisms was eighty-two, and the record is followed by another ascription of praise to God.

Under date of December 19, 1742, we find: "This day the news of the Indian rebellion and the death of our friends by their hands, came

to our ears." The allusion is to the massacre of John McDowell and his companions in the Forks of James river (see pages 31, 32). There was, however, no Indian rebellion. A party of Indians returning from Williamsburg, under some sudden impulse or possibly provocation, fired upon the whites, and then, frightened at their act, ran away as fast as they could.

David Logan's child, Benjamin, was baptized by Mr. Craig, May 3, 1743. This child became the distinguished General Logan of Kentucky. (See elsewhere in this Supplement).

On the 26th June, 1743, several children were baptized at North Mountain Meeting-house, and on the 30th, eight at South Mountain Meeting-house. The latter place may have been the predecessor of Tinkling Spring, or it may have been in the present county of Rock-bridge. The names of the children baptized there were Hays, Greenlee, Dunlap, Crawford, Breckenridge, etc.

The child of a woman "lately from Ireland," bound to John Pickens, was baptized December 10, 1743. Mrs. Eleanor Pickens stood sponsor, her husband being abroad. From 1740 to 1749, inclusive, various children of Israel, John and Gabriel Pickens were baptized. (See page 28).

James Robertson's son, Alexander, was baptized January 10, 1744.

On the 15th of January, 1744, David Campbell's child, Arthur, was baptized. This was the widely known and distinguished Colonel Arthur Campbell. (See page 98).

James Trimble's son, John, was baptized March 18, 1744, and James Robertson's son, George, April 24, 1744. (See "The Trimbles" and "The Robertsons").

Mr. Craig pursued his calling wherever he went. Under date of June 1, 1744, he says: "Being at Synod" [of Philadelphia] "I baptized three children in Pennsylvania."

Elizabeth Herison, "an adult person," was baptized July 27, 1744, and the following children at the dates mentioned: John Pickens's son, Israel, October 1, 1744; Thomas Stuart's son, Archibald, and Edward Hall's daughter, Jennet, February 12, 1745; John Crawford's son, William, March 21, 1745; and David Logan's son, Hugh, March 24, 1745.

William Renix was baptized June 2, 1745, and his brother, Joshua, in October, 1746. These were children of Robert Renix, who was killed by Indians in 1761, and his wife and children carried off. (See page 107). William returned from captivity with his mother in 1767. Joshua remained with the Indians, and became a chief of the Miamis.

Next we have the date of the first meeting at Tinkling Spring. After recording the baptism of Samuel Davison's child, Jesse, April 14, 1745, Mr. Craig says, in words expressive of his dissatisfaction with the place and the people: "This being the first day we meet at the contentious meeting-house about half built—T. S."

The "contention," to which Colonel Patton was a party (see page 44), was then vexing Mr. Craig's soul. He mentions, however, June 9, 1745, "This day Colonel Patton appeared at meeting."

On September 1, 1745, Charles Campbell's son, William, was baptized. This child became the celebrated General William Campbell, of King's Mountain fame, the maternal grandfather of William C. Preston, of South Carolina. (See "The Campbell's.")

February 26, 1746, was "a fast day appointed by the Governor upon ye account of ye civil war." The war referred to was doubtless the rebellion in Great Britain stirred up by Charles Edward, son of the Pretender to the British throne, which began in 1745, and was ended by the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746.

At North Mountain Meeting-house, June 1, 1746, among the children baptized were John Trimble's son, James, and Alexander Crawford's son, William. It is an interesting coincidence that John Trimble and Alexander Crawford were both murdered by Indians in October, 1764, and probably on the same day, as related elsewhere. John Trimble's son, James, mentioned above, probably died in childhood, and another child called by the same name, born in 1756, became Captain James Trimble.

John Madison, the first clerk of the County Court of Augusta county, and father of Bishop Madison, was no doubt a member of the Church of England; but, no rector having been appointed for Augusta parish, his son Thomas was baptized by Mr. Craig in October, 1746.

David Stuart and Abigail Herrison, "adult persons," were "baptized, after profession of faith and obedience," January 21, 1747.

Thomas Stuart's child, Jennet, was baptized February 22, 1747. This was probably the "Miss Jenny Stuart," a very old maiden lady, who was residing in Staunton within the recollection of persons still living.

Mr. Craig's record shows that there were repeated lapses from the path of virtue, and not alone by the class of "convict servants." It would not be to edification to set these matters forth in detail. The civil magistrates were rigid in the enforcement of laws against immorality, and the minister of religion faithfully performed his duty in the premises as he understood it. "Public satisfaction" was required of delinquents before they were allowed to have their children baptized.

The first rector of Augusta parish was the Rev. John Hindman, who was appointed April 6, 1747. (See page 34.) We have no account of him before that date. But he seems to have been a Dissenter and an old acquaintance of Mr. Craig, who mentions him curtly, April 5, 1747, as follows: "This day John Hindman attend, having turned his coat and now appears in the quality of a Church of England parson."

Robert McClanahan's son, Robert, was baptized April 19, 1747. He became Dr. Robert McClanahan, married a daughter of Thomas Lewis, removed (after 1770) to the part of Botetourt now Greenbrier, was captain in the Botetourt regiment under Colonel Fleming in 1774, and killed at the battle of Point Pleasant.

John Tate's child, Eleanor, was baptized at North Mountain Meeting house, November 5, 1747; and Joseph Bell's child, Mary, February 21, 1748.

Andrew Lewis's son, Samuel, was baptized September 15, 1748, and became a Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War.

James Crawford's son, Alexander, and Patrick Crawford's daughter, Martha, were baptized in November, 1748.

Robert McClanahan's child, William, was baptized January 10, 1749. He was the father of Colonel Elisha McClanahan, of Roanoke.

On January 22, 1749, Mr. Craig makes the following entry: "This the first day we meet in and preach in Augusta meeting-house." It is generally supposed that this refers to the stone meeting-house which is still standing and used by the congregation. We are not sure of that, however; the entry may refer to a log building which preceded the stone house.

During the year 1749, besides his regular preaching places, Augusta and Tinkling Spring, Mr. Craig administered baptism at North Mountain, South Mountain, "Timber Grove," North River, near Great Lick, Calf Pasture and Cow Pasture.

The last entry in the book is dated September 28, 1749. During the nine preceding years the number of baptisms was 883,—463 males and 420 females. Mr. Craig could not say with the Apostle Paul that he was sent "not to baptize, but to preach the gospel," although he too, no doubt, preached whenever and wherever he could.

According to Mr. Craig's account of himself, he married, June 11, 1744, "a young gentlewoman of a good family and character, born and brought up in the same neighborhood where I was born, daughter of Mr. George Russel, by whom I had nine children." The first, third and fifth children died young, and another must have died after the narrative was written, as we can learn of only five of his children who came to maturity.

His only son was named George. He married a Miss Kennerly, and removed to Kanawha. The daughters of Mr. Craig were—

I. Patience, wife of William Hamilton. This couple had three sons and five daughters, viz.:

1. John C. Hamilton, married Sally Craig—no relation. The late William and John Hamilton, of Christian's creek, were sons of John and Sally.

2. Hugh Hamilton, married Betsy, daughter of Samuel Clark, of Staunton. He went to Missouri and died there. His son, Dr. William Hamilton, was long an assistant physician at the Western Lunatic Asylum.

3. Andrew Hamilton, married Nancy Craig—no relation.

II. Mary Craig, daughter of the Rev. John Craig, married Charles Baskin, who was baptized by Mr. Craig, March 15, 1741. Captain Baskin, as he was called, was badly wounded at the battle of Guilford, in 1781. He had two children, Captain John C. Baskin, of the war of 1812, and a daughter, who married William Grimes.

III. Joanna Craig, married John Hamilton, a brother of William, husband of Patience. No children.

IV. The name of Mr. Craig's fourth daughter is not known. She married an Atwater, and had two children: John, who died in service during the war of 1812, and Hannah, who married George Craig, of Putnam county.

GABRIEL JONES, THE KING'S ATTORNEY.

Gabriel Jones was the son of John and Elizabeth Jones, of the county of Montgomery, North Wales. At what date this couple came to America is not known. They settled at Williamsburg, Virginia, and on the 13th of August, 1721, their first child, a daughter named Elizabeth, was born in William and Mary College. Nearly three years later, on May 17, 1724, Gabriel was born, about three miles from Williamsburg. Another son, named John, was born at the same place, June 12, 1725.

John Jones, the father, appears to have died before the year 1727. Mrs. Jones and her children were in England at the beginning of that year, and on February 20th her daughter was baptized at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, as shown by the parish record.

In April, 1732, Gabriel was admitted as a scholar of the "Blue Coat School," Christ's Hospital, London, on the presentation of Mr. Thomas Sandford. There he remained seven years. Under date of April 12, 1739, the following entry appears on the records of the school:

"Gabriel Jones is this day taken and discharged from the charges of this Hospital forever, by Elizabeth Jones, his mother, and by Mr. John Houghton, of Lyon's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery, with whom he is to serve six years."

This brings his history up to 1745, in which year his mother died. Having served out his term of apprenticeship, the young lawyer, then twenty-one years of age, was no doubt "admitted to the bar." The family were of "gentle blood," but in reduced circumstances. One of Mr. Jones's descendants preserves some old coin, on the paper wrapping of which is written in his own hand: "This is the patrimony I received from my mother. From my father I received nothing." As early as 1750 he used the same crest and coat-of-arms as Sir William Jones, indicating a relationship with that celebrated man.

Gabriel Jones found means to return to America soon after he attained his majority and was "free of his indentures." He located first in Frederick county, and on March 1, 1747, bought a tract of land near Kernstown, where he lived for a time. He resided in Frederick in April, 1746, when he was appointed prosecuting attorney for Augusta, and was then only twenty-two years old.

On the 16th of October, 1749, Mr. Jones married Margaret Morton, widow of George Morton, and daughter of William Strother, of King George county. Mrs. Jones was born in 1726, and died in 1822, in her

ninety-seventh year. She is described as a lady of eminent Christian character.

A deed of Christopher Francisco, of Pennsylvania, to Gabriel Jones, of the county of Frederick, dated August 8, 1751, is recorded in the clerk's office of Augusta county. The land conveyed consisted of 244 acres, being a part of 5,000 acres granted by patent to Jacob Stover, lying on the north side of "Shenandore River," in the parish and county of Augusta, and "opposite to the lower end of the Great Island." This was the farm below the present village of Port Republic, upon which Mr. Jones lived many years, and where he died. He was still a resident of Frederick, however, on the 24th of August, 1753, when Alexander Richie conveyed to him 400 acres of land on the north side of James River in the present county of Botetourt. He sold his Frederick property, on which he had lived, December 3, 1753, and probably before the close of that year removed to his farm on the Shenandoah, in Augusta.

If not the first lawyer who resided in the Valley, Mr. Jones was the first member of that profession who lived in Augusta. He was actively engaged in practice for many years. As we have seen (pages 35, 36), he also represented Augusta in the House of Burgesses in 1757, 1758 and 1771. He was considered a man of great ability and unbending integrity. His only fault, or the only one which tradition tells of, was an extremely irritable temper, which, when aroused, expressed itself in the strongest terms he could command, mingled with no little profanity. Having a scorn of all dishonesty and meanness, he did not spare a miscreant by tongue or pen. Two of his letters are before us. In one he describes a certain person, whose trickery he was exposing, as "one of the greatest villains," etc., etc. The other is dated July 28, 1782, and was written, when he was sick, to his son—indeed, from his own account he was "very low"—but he summoned strength enough to denounce a man about whom he wrote as a "scoundrel" and "infamous rascal." Yet at the close of this letter he expressed the tenderest affection for his son's wife.

When Rockingham was constituted, in 1777, Mr. Jones became a citizen of that county, and was immediately appointed prosecuting attorney. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788, having his brother-in-law, Thomas Lewis, as his colleague, both of them being zealous advocates of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Lewis was a popular man while Mr. Jones was not, and it is related that in a public speech before the election, the latter declined the support of "the rascals" who, he understood, proposed to vote for him because of his association with the former. Archibald Stuart, of Augusta, went to Rockingham to electioneer for Mr. Jones, who afterwards presented to him a chaise in which to bring home his wife.

He continued to practice law, and the road he traveled, from his residence to the county seat of Rockingham, is still called "The Lawyer's Road." An anecdote related of him, whether true or false, illustrates the awe he inspired in his latter days. It is said that on one occasion,

during the trial of a cause before the County Justices of Rockingham, or Shenandoah, he had Alexander Hugh Holmes, afterwards the Judge, as his adversary at the bar. Holmes was mischievous and witty, and the old gentleman became angry and profane. The court abstained from interfering as long as possible, but finally put their heads together to confer about the matter. After due consideration, the Presiding Justice announced as the judgment of the court that they would send Lawyer Holmes to jail if he did not quit making Lawyer Jones swear so.

Mr. Jones died in October, 1806. Having always pictured him as a giant in size and strength, we were surprised to learn that he was a man of small stature. His portrait represents him in the old style of dress, with a large wig, and a shade over his right eye. Some of his descendants suppose that he lost his eye during his early life, and others attribute the loss to an accident during his latter years. In the spring of 1887, a window, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, was inserted by their descendants in a new Protestant Episcopal church, which stands near their former residence.

The children of Gabriel Jones were three daughters and one son, besides one that died in infancy. Margaret Morton, the oldest daughter, married Colonel John Harvie, for some time a member of Congress and for many years Register of the Land Office of Virginia. The descendants of Colonel and Mrs. Harvie are very numerous, and many of them have been highly distinguished. Another daughter married John Lewis, of Fredericksburg, a lawyer, whose brother married a sister of General Washington; and the third married Mr. Hawkins, of Kentucky.

William Strother Jones, the only son of Gabriel Jones, was born March 21, 1756. In the catalogue of students of William and Mary College we find the name of Strother Jones, son of Gabriel Jones, of Augusta, in 1767. His wife was Fanny Thornton, of Fredericksburg, who died about the year 1790. He was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolution, and subsequently a colonel of militia. It is said that he was an accomplished gentleman, but inherited his father's temper. At one time during the war he was ordered under arrest for "beating a sentry while on post and a corporal on guard."

William Strother Jones, Jr., was the only son of the former. He was born October 7, 1783, lived in Frederick county, married, first Ann Maria Marshall, a niece of Chief-Justice Marshall, and, second, Ann Cary Randolph, and died July 31, 1845.

The children of the last-named William Strother Jones were, Mrs. F. L. Barton, of Winchester; Wm. Strother Jones, now of New York; Captain James F. Jones, who was murdered in 1866; Francis B. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Virginia regiment, who was killed at Malvern Hill; and R. B. Jones.

Robert T. Barton, of Winchester, to whom we are indebted for much of the foregoing information, is a great-great-grandson of Gabriel Jones.

John Jones, the brother of Gabriel Jones, had a son named John

Gabriel, who was born June 6, 1752, and while still a very young man went to Kentucky. In June, 1776, George Rogers Clark and John Gabriel Jones were chosen by a popular meeting at Harrodsburg members of the General Assembly of Virginia. Before they arrived here the Legislature had adjourned, and Jones directed his steps to the settlements on the Holston, leaving Clark to proceed to Richmond. The latter obtained from the council an order for the transportation to Pittsburg of 500 pounds of gunpowder for the use of the people of Kentucky. At the Fall session of the Legislature the two agents of Kentucky were in attendance. They were not received as members, but through their influence the county of Kentucky was constituted. Clark and Jones conveyed the powder from Pittsburg down the Ohio river to a point eleven miles above the present town of Maysville, and concealed it there. In December following, Colonel John Todd and a party of men, under the guidance of Jones, went for the powder; but on Christmas day, when near the Lower Blue Lick, they were attacked by Indians. Jones and several others were killed and the expedition was abandoned. In January, 1777, however, Colonel Harrod succeeded in finding the powder and conveying it to Harrodsburg.

John Jones, the brother of Gabriel, was not the rector of Augusta parish in colonial times. Some of the descendants of Gabriel Jones state that as far as they know he had no brother whatever. Others not only give the brother's name, but the date of his birth.

MRS. AGATHA TOWLES, a grand-daughter of Colonel John Lewis, in a brief memoir, written by her in 1837, states that Colonel Lewis preceded his family to America, and lived in Pennsylvania and Virginia three years before their arrival. A brother of his went from Wales to Portugal, and from thence probably to America, but Colonel Lewis came directly from Ireland. After his rencounter with "the Irish Lord," he took refuge in a house on the banks of the Boyne, and as soon as a ship was ready to sail, embarked for America. Mrs. Lewis and her children came over in a vessel with three hundred passengers, all Presbyterians, and landed on the Delaware river, after a voyage of three months. Mrs. Towles gives the names of Colonel Lewis's children, four sons and two daughters, but says nothing of a son named Samuel. She states that her uncle, Andrew, and her father, William Lewis, were at Braddock's Defeat, and that the latter was wounded on that occasion. It is hardly probable that she was mistaken in regard to her father, but we still think Andrew Lewis was not with Braddock. (See page 64.) Andrew Lewis having been taken prisoner at Grant's defeat, in 1758, (see page 105) was detained at Quebec for three years, says Mrs. Towles. She describes her father as a man of eminent piety.

THE CAMPBELLS.

John Campbell came from Ireland to America in 1726, with five or six grown sons and several daughters, and settled first in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Six or eight years afterwards he removed to that part of Orange county, Virginia, which, in 1738, became Augusta county, where many of his numerous descendants lived for many years.

Three of John Campbell's sons came with him to Augusta, viz: Patrick, Robert and David.

I. Patrick Campbell, who died in Augusta, had at least two sons—Charles and Patrick.

1. Charles Campbell, son of Patrick, died in Augusta in 1767. He was the father of General William Campbell, of King's Mountain fame. In his will, dated August 4, 1761, proved in court and admitted to record March 17, 1767, he speaks of himself as a resident of Beverley's Manor. He appointed his wife, Margaret, sole executrix, provided for her support, left 1,000 acres of land on the Holston to his son William, and lands in the same section to his daughters. The inventory of the estate shows a larger amount of personal property than was common at that time.

William Campbell, only son of Charles, was born in 1745. In a short time after his father's death, the whole family moved to the Holston, now Washington county, then in Augusta. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married John Taylor, and from her the Taylors of Botetourt and Montgomery are descended; the second, Jane, married Thomas Tate; the third, Margaret, married Colonel Arthur Campbell, her second cousin; and the fourth, Ann, married Richard Poston.

2. Patrick Campbell, second son of Patrick and brother of Charles, went to the southern part of Kentucky, and left many descendants.

II. Robert Campbell, son of John and brother of Patrick (I), was one of the first Justices of the Peace appointed for Augusta county, in 1745. He died in 1768, without leaving a will. His descendants, if any, are not mentioned by Governor David Campbell in his account of the family. (See Foote's Sketches, 2d series, page 117).

III. David Campbell, son of John and brother of Patrick (I) and Robert (II), married, in Augusta, Mary Hamilton, and had seven sons and six daughters, all of whom, except a son who died young, emigrated to the Holston. The sons were John, Arthur, James, William, David, Robert and Patrick; and the daughters, Margaret, Mary, Martha, Sarah, Ann, and sixth not named.

1. John Campbell, the oldest son of David, was born in 1741, and received a good English education. He accompanied Dr. Thomas Walker in his exploration in 1765, and purchased for his father a tract of land called the "Royal Oak," near the head waters of the Holston. A year or two afterwards, he and his brother Arthur, and their sister

Margaret, moved to that place and made improvements. About 1771, the parents and the other children removed to the same place.

John Campbell was a Lieutenant in William Campbell's company, Colonel Christian's regiment, in 1774, which arrived at Point Pleasant too late for the battle of October 10th. In July, 1776, he was second in command at the battle of the Long Island Flats of Holston, which resulted in a signal victory over the Indians. In October of the same year he commanded a company under Colonel Christian in his expedition against the Cherokee towns (see page 142,) and up to 1781 was almost constantly in military service. He was appointed clerk of Washington County Court in 1778, and held the office till 1824. His death occurred in 1825. He was the father of Governor David Campbell.

Edward Campbell, another son of John Campbell, the younger, and brother of Governor Campbell, was a lawyer, and father of the late Judge John A. Campbell and others, of Abingdon. A sister of David and Edward married James Cummings, son of the Rev. Charles Cummings (see pages 50 and 52,) and was the mother of Colonel Arthur Campbell Cummings, of Abingdon.

2. Arthur Campbell, second son of David, (see page 98.) died about 1811, in his sixty-ninth year.

3. James Campbell, third son, lost his eye-sight from small-pox, and died at fifty years of age.

4. William Campbell died in his youth before the family moved to the Holston.

5. David Campbell, fifth son of David, was a lawyer and removed to Tennessee. He was first the Federal Judge in the Territory, and then one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State. His death occurred in 1812, in the sixty-second year of his age. He had been appointed Federal Judge of the Territory which afterwards formed the State of Alabama, but died before he removed his family to the new country.

6. Robert Campbell, sixth son of David, was nineteen years old when he went with his brother to the Holston. He was a volunteer in the expedition of 1774, and a member of his brother John's company at the Long Island Flats, in 1776. In October, 1776, he was in Christian's campaign, and in 1780 was an ensign under Colonel William Campbell at King's Mountain. In December, 1780, he served under Colonel Arthur Campbell, his brother, against the Cherokees. After acting as a magistrate in Washington County for more than thirty years, he removed to the vicinity of Knoxville, Tennessee, where he died in 1831.

7. Patrick Campbell, the youngest son of David, was a volunteer at King's Mountain. He remained with his father and inherited the homestead. In his old age he removed to Williamson County, Tennessee, and died when about eighty years old.

The daughters of David and Mary Campbell—

1. Margaret married the David Campbell who erected a block-house

in Tennessee, widely known as "Campbell's Station." She was conspicuous for many excellent traits of character. Her death occurred in 1799, at the age of fifty-one.

2. Mary married William Lockhart before the family removed from Augusta.

3. Ann married Archibald Roane, who was first a teacher at Liberty Hall Academy, Rockbridge, and successively Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, Governor of the State, and Judge again. She died at Nashville in 1831, about seventy-one years of age.

Several other families of Campbells, not related as far as known to those just mentioned, were amongst the early settlers of Augusta. One of these was represented for many years by Dr. Samuel Campbell, of Lexington, uncle of Charles Campbell, the historian; and another by the late Rev. William G. Campbell and his nephew, Professor John L. Campbell, of Washington and Lee University.

THE BORDENS, McDOWELLS AND McCLUNGS.

Benjamin Borden, Sr., a native of New Jersey, obtained from Governor Gooch a patent, dated October 3, 1734, for a tract of land in Frederick county, which was called "Borden's Manor." He was promised, also, one hundred thousand acres on the waters of James River, west of the Blue Ridge, as soon as he should locate a hundred settlers on the tract. As stated on page 16, Ephraim McDowell and his family were the first people who settled there, in 1737. They located on Timber Ridge, originally called "Timber Grove," being attracted by the forest trees on the ridge, which were scarce elsewhere in the region. Borden offered a tract of one hundred acres to any one who should build a cabin on it, with the privilege of purchasing more at fifty shillings per hundred acres. Each cabin secured to him one thousand acres. Mrs. Mary Greenlee related in her deposition, referred to on page 16, that an Irish girl, named Peggy Millhollen, a servant of James Bell, dressed herself in men's clothes and secured five or six cabin rights. John Patterson, who was employed to count the cabins, was surprised to find so many people named Millhollen, but the trick was not discovered till after the return was made. Among the settlers in "Borden's Grant" were William McCausland, William Sawyers, Robert Campbell, Samuel Woods, John Mathews (father of Sampson and George), Richard Woods, John Hays and his son, Charles, and Samuel Walker. Borden obtained his patent November 8, 1739. He died in the latter part of 1743, in Frederick, leaving three sons, Benjamin, John and Joseph, and several daughters. The next spring his son Benjamin appeared in Rockbridge (as it is now) with authority under his father's

will to adjust all matters with the settlers on the grant. He had, however, been in the settlement before his father's death.

Mrs. Greenlee says Benjamin Borden, Jr., was "altogether illiterate," and did not make a good impression on his first arrival, but he proved to be an upright man, and won the confidence of the people. The saying: "As good as Ben. Borden's bill," passed into a proverb. He married Mrs. Magdalene McDowell (originally a Miss Woods, of Rockfish), widow of John McDowell, who was killed by Indians in December, 1742, (see page 31,) and by her had two daughters, Martha and Hannah. The former became the wife of Robert Harvey, the latter never married.

Benjamin Borden, Jr., died of small-pox in 1753. His will was admitted to record by the County Court of Augusta, November 21, 1753. The executors appointed were John Lyle, Archibald Alexander and testator's wife, but the first named declined to serve. His personal estate was large for the time. During her second widowhood Mrs. Magdalene Borden contracted a third marriage with Colonel John Bowyer.

Joseph Borden, brother of Benjamin, Jr., was frequently in the settlement after the latter's death. In course of time he instituted the chancery suit of Borden *vs.* Bowyer, &c., out of which grew the cause of Peck *vs.* Borden, both of which have been pending in the courts of Augusta county for a hundred years, more or less.

The children of John and Magdalene McDowell were two sons, Samuel and James, and a daughter, Martha, wife of Colonel George Moffett, of Augusta.

For mention of Samuel McDowell, see pages 148, 179, 191. He had seven sons and four daughters. In 1783 he removed to Kentucky with his wife and nine younger children, leaving two married daughters in Virginia. One of these daughters was the wife of Andrew Reid, the first clerk of Rockbridge County Court, and father of the late Colonel Samuel McDowell Reid, of Lexington. The other married daughter, whose name was Sally, was the first wife of Caleb Wallace of Charlotte county (subsequently of Botetourt), who was first a Presbyterian minister, then a lawyer, and finally a judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

Samuel McDowell was one of the three judges of the first Kentucky Court, and President of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of Kentucky. His son, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, studied medicine with Dr. Humphreys, in Staunton, completed his professional education in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was very eminent as a surgeon. Among the numerous descendants of Judge McDowell were General Irvine McDowell, of the United States Army, General Humphrey Marshall, and James G. Birney, the "Liberty" candidate for President of the United States in 1840 and 1844.

James McDowell, son of John and Magdalene, had one son, also

named James, the Colonel McDowell of 1812 (see pages 224, etc.), and father of the late Governor James McDowell.

The wife of Judge Samuel McDowell was Mary McClung. Her brother, John, was the father of William McClung, who removed to Kentucky and became a judge of considerable distinction. He died in 1815. His wife was a sister of Chief Justice Marshall, and his sons, Colonel Alexander K. McClung and the Rev. John A. McClung, D. D., were highly distinguished. A brother of Judge McClung, the late Mr. Joseph McClung, lived and died on Timber Ridge.

THE BROWNS.

The Rev. John Brown (see page 32) was a native of Ireland, educated at Princeton, New Jersey, and pastor of New Providence congregation for forty-four years. His residence was first near the village of Fairfield, and afterwards near the church, on the spot where the late John Withrow long resided.

1. John Brown, the oldest son of the Rev. John Brown, was born at Staunton (probably at Spring Farm, where his maternal grandmother lived), September 12, 1757. He was sent to Princeton College, and when the American army retreated through the Jerseys, joined the troops, crossed the Delaware with them, and remained some time as a volunteer. He afterwards was a member of a Rockbridge company, and with it served under La Fayette. His education was completed at William and Mary College. The sketch of him in Collins's History of Kentucky (Volume II, page 252), says he "assisted the celebrated Dr. Waddell for two years as a teacher in his school, read law in the office of Mr. Jefferson, and removed to Kentucky in 1782." After Kentucky became a State he was three times consecutively elected a United States Senator. He was also a member of the House of Representatives one or more terms. In 1805 he retired to private life, and after that declined all overtures to take office. He died August 28, 1837, at Frankfort. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. John Mason, of New York, sister of the distinguished Rev. John M. Mason.

The late Judge Mason Brown, of Frankfort, was a son of the Hon. John Brown. One of Judge Brown's sons was the late Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States on the "Greeley Ticket," in 1872. Another of his sons is Colonel John Mason Brown, of Louisville.

2. James Brown, the second son of the Rev. John Brown, was distinguished as a lawyer in Kentucky. His wife was a sister of Mrs. Henry Clay. Upon the acquisition of Louisiana, he removed to New Orleans,

was associated with Livingston in compiling the civil code of that State, was several times elected to the United States Senate, and was subsequently Minister to France. He died in Philadelphia, in 1836, without issue.

3. Dr. Samuel Brown, the third son, studied in Edinburgh, and for many years was a professor in Transylvania University.

4. Dr. Preston W. Brown, the youngest son, studied his profession in Philadelphia, practiced in Kentucky, and died in 1826.

The Rev. John Brown became pastor of New Providence in 1753, and continued such till 1796, when he followed his sons to Kentucky. He died at Frankfort in 1803, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, his wife having died in 1802 in her seventy-third year.

Mr. Brown had two daughters—Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, of Tennessee, son of the Rev. Alexander Craighead (see page 69), and Mary, wife of Dr. Alexander Humphreys.

John Humphreys, whose wife was Margaret Carlisle, lived in the county of Armagh, Ireland. His oldest son, David Carlisle Humphreys, came to America in 1763, when he was about twenty-two years old, and lived for eight years in Pennsylvania. There he married Margaret Finley, who is the Mrs. Margaret Humphreys mentioned on page 176. In 1771 he removed to Augusta county, and purchased a farm near Greenville, where he died in 1826, aged eighty-five years. His children were three sons, John, Samuel and Aaron Finley, and five daughters who were the wives respectively of Samuel McCutchen, Samuel Blackwood, David Gilkeson, James S. Willson and Archibald Rhea.

Dr. Alexander Humphreys was a brother of David C. Humphreys. He came to America some years later than David C. and lived first near New Providence Church. He afterwards removed to Staunton, where he practised his profession till his death, in 1802. His widow and children then removed to Frankfort, Kentucky.

MRS. FLOYD'S NARRATIVE.

Mrs. Letitia Floyd, a daughter of Colonel William Preston and wife of the first Governor Floyd, in the year 1843 wrote an account of the Preston family, for the perusal of which, in manuscript, we are indebted to Mr. Howe P. Cochran. Mrs. Floyd evidently wrote from her own recollection of family traditions, without verifying her statements by reference to authentic contemporary history, and is, therefore, incorrect in sundry particulars, especially in regard to dates. But she states much that is interesting, and, no doubt, true. Many of the facts related by her are given in the body of the ANNALS, and a few others will be mentioned here.

Colonel James Patton had four sisters, two of whom married "men of quality" in the old country. The youngest sister, Elizabeth, while crossing the river Shannon in a boat, had as a fellow-passenger a young man of striking appearance, who proved to be a ship carpenter named John Preston. This casual interview led to acquaintance and a run-away marriage. The young lady thus placed herself "out of the pale of her family." Her brother, James Patton, having afterwards retired from the sea and settled in America, induced Mr. and Mrs. Preston to emigrate also. Mrs. Floyd puts the date of their arrival in the Valley as 1735, and says John Preston died seven years afterwards at "Gibson's old place, eight miles below Staunton." But it appears from the records of Augusta County Court that his death occurred in 1747, and if he lived only seven years after coming, he must have arrived in 1740 with Alexander Breckenridge and many others, as is generally supposed to have been the fact. While living in Augusta, remote from the seaboard, John Preston employed himself as a cabinetmaker, constructing household furniture for himself and neighbors.

William, only son of John Preston, was born in the town of Newton, Ireland, November 25, 1729. He received most of his education in America, from the Rev. John Craig. Mrs. Patton was a haughty woman, says Mrs. Floyd, and kept aloof from the Prestons. A silly prediction of an Irish woman that William Preston would get his uncle's fortune, so impressed her with dread of a marriage between the nephew and one of her daughters, that she allowed no intercourse between the young people. She died soon after the marriage of her daughters—one to a kinsman of hers named Thompson, and the other to John Buchanan. Colonel Patton then induced his widowed sister to remove to Spring Farm, in the vicinity of Staunton, and went to live with her.

William Preston's first regular employment was posting the books of Staunton merchants and aiding his uncle in his extensive business. He became deputy for Wallace Estill, when the latter was high sheriff of Augusta. He was also clerk of the vestry of Augusta parish and clerk of the County Court-Martial. Step by step he rose to higher employments. In 1766, he was the colleague of John Wilson in the House of Burgesses. His letters and official reports which have come down to us, show that he was a man of more culture than was common in his time and section of country. Mrs. Floyd says that Colonel Preston, Thomas Lewis and others employed Gabriel Jones to purchase libraries for them in London.

As stated elsewhere, Lettice, the second daughter of Mrs. John Preston, was the second wife of Major Robert Breckenridge. Major Breckenridge's first wife was a Miss Poage, of Augusta, and by her he had two sons, Robert and Alexander. These sons, not living harmoniously with their step-mother, were sent to Hanover county to learn the carpenter's trade with Francis Smith, Colonel William Preston's brother-in-law. They became skilful workmen, and were employed by Colonel

Preston to build the dwelling at Smithfield. They served as soldiers during the Revolution, and finally settled in Kentucky. (See page 141.) Alexander Breckenridge married the widow of Colonel John Floyd, a daughter of Colonel John Buchanan and grand-daughter of Colonel James Patton. Thus, the first Governor Floyd, of Virginia, and James D. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, were half-brothers.

Colonel Preston was taken ill at a regimental muster, June 28, 1783, and died the following night. He was five feet, eleven inches in height, inclined to corpulency, of ruddy complexion, with light hair and hazel eyes. His wife survived till June 18, 1823, having lived a widow forty years.

Mrs. Floyd was personally acquainted with Mrs. Mary Ingles, and gives a detailed account of her adventures. She states that Mrs. Ingles gave birth to a female child three months after her capture, and not three days, as stated by Dr. Hale and repeated on page 74. In other respects her account is substantially the same as that given in the ANNALS. But a great-grand-daughter of Mrs. Ingles earnestly denies the correctness of the whole report in regard to the birth and desertion of an infant. She says "such a thing did happen" to Mrs. Rebecca Davidson, an acquaintance of Mrs. Ingles's, and that Mrs. Floyd fell into the error of attributing to the one what occurred to the other. Mrs. Charlton, the only surviving grand-child of Mrs. Ingles, was fourteen years old when her grandmother died, but never heard the story of the infant until it was mentioned by Mrs. Floyd. Mrs. Ingles died in 1813, aged eighty-four.

We find in Mrs. Floyd's narrative a brief account of the assault by Indians on the house of David Cloyd, which is referred to on page 126. Colonel William Preston, who then lived at Greenfield, had gone to Staunton, in March, 1764, when one day, early in the morning, Mrs. Preston was startled by the report of two guns in quick succession in the direction of a neighbor's house half a mile distant. Presently Joseph Cloyd rode up on a plow-horse with the gearing on and related that Indians had killed his brother John, had shot at him (the powder burning his shirt), and having gone to the house had probably killed his mother. Mrs. Preston immediately sent a young man who lived at her house to notify the garrison of a small fort on Craig's Creek, and then despatched a white man and two negroes to Mr. Cloyd's. The latter found Mrs. Cloyd tomahawked in three places, but still alive and conscious. She told about the assault by the Indians, their getting drunk, ripping up the feather beds, and carrying off the money. One of the Indians wiped the blood from her temples with a corn-cob, saying, "Poor old woman!" She died the next morning. The sequel of the story, as far as known, is given on page 126.

THE FLOYDS.—It is stated on page 74 that Colonel John Buchanan's wife (a daughter of Colonel James Patton) had only one child at the date of Colonel Patton's will. Another daughter, named Jane, was born afterwards and became the wife of Colonel John Floyd and mother of the first Governor Floyd.

The first Floyds in America were two brothers who came from Wales to Accomac county, Virginia. William Floyd, a son of one of these brothers, married Abadiah Davis, of Amherst county, who was of Indian descent. John Floyd, a son of this couple, was born about 1750. At about eighteen years of age he married a Miss Burwell, who was fourteen years old, and died in a few months. Ten years afterwards he married Jane Buchanan, a second cousin of Colonel William Preston. From 1772 to 1776 Colonel Preston was county surveyor of Fincastle county, which embraced all Kentucky. He appointed John Floyd one of his deputies and sent him to survey lands on the Ohio river, which led to the settlement of the latter in Kentucky. His son, John, was born near Louisville, April 24, 1783, came to Virginia when he was twenty-one years of age, served in the Legislature and Congress, was Governor from 1829 to 1834, and died in 1837, aged fifty-four. The late John B. Floyd, also Governor, etc., etc., was a son of the first Governor Floyd. Their home was in Washington county.

THE LOGANS.

General Benjamin Logan's parents were natives of Ireland, but married in Pennsylvania. Soon after their marriage they removed to Augusta county, and here, in 1743, their oldest child, Benjamin, was born. The Rev. John Craig's record shows that Benjamin, son of David Logan, was baptized May 3, 1743. When young Logan was fourteen years of age his father died, and according to the law of primogeniture then in force, he inherited all the real estate which had been acquired. Upon coming of age, however, he refused to appropriate the land to himself, and after providing a home for his mother and her younger children, went to the Holston. His wife was a Miss Montgomery. He was a sergeant in Colonel Henry Bouquet's expedition in 1764 (see page 124), and was with Dunmore in his expedition of 1774. He was one of the people of the Holston settlement who signed the "call" to the Rev. Charles Cummings to become their pastor, in 1773. (See page 52.) In 1775 he went to Kentucky, with only two or three slaves, and established Logan's Fort, near the site of the present town of Stanford, Lincoln county. His family removed to Kentucky in 1776. In May, 1777, the fort was invested, for several weeks, by a hundred Indians. As the ammunition of the small garrison was becoming exhausted, Logan, with

two companions, repaired for a supply to the Holston settlement and returned in ten days. In 1779 he was second in command of an expedition against the Indian town of Chillicothe, which terminated rather disastrously. He was in full march to reinforce the whites at the Blue Licks, in 1782, when that fatal battle occurred, but could only receive and protect the fugitives from the field. He was a member of the Kentucky Conventions of 1792 and 1799, and repeatedly a member of the State Legislature. Logan county, Kentucky, was called for him. (Collins's History of Kentucky, Volume II, page 482.)

William Logan, oldest son of General Logan, born where Harrodsburg now stands, December 8, 1776, is said to have been the first white child born in Kentucky. He became a Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals and a Senator in the Congress of the United States. His death occurred August 8, 1822. (Collins, Volume II, page 713.)

To the Rev. Robert Logan, of Fort Worth, Texas, we are indebted for some further information in regard to his family. Mr. Logan thinks the ancestor who came to America was named James. He belonged to a Scotch family which had removed to Lurgan, in Ireland. Upon coming to the Valley, he settled near New Providence church, in what is now Rockbridge county. The names of only two of his children are known—Benjamin and James. The former, after his father's death, on coming of age, settled his mother and her younger children on Kerr's Creek, and went himself to the Holston, as related. The family resided on Kerr's Creek in 1763-'4, but, as far as known, none of them were killed or captured by the Indians in those years.

James Logan remained with his mother. His wife was Hannah Irvin, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister, and he had eight sons and four daughters.

John Logan, one of the sons of James and Hannah, married Rachel McPheeters, daughter of William McPheeters, and sister of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters. He lived near Greenville, Augusta county, and was long an Elder in Bethel Church. Among his children were a son named Eusebius, a minister, who died in 1827; the Rev. Robert Logan, of Fort Worth; and Joseph A. Logan, and Mrs. Theophilus Gamble, deceased, of Augusta.

Alexander Logan, also a son of James and Hannah, moved to Kentucky. One of his sons was a minister, and *his* son is the Rev. Dr. J. V. Logan, now President of Central University at Richmond, Kentucky.

Robert Logan, another son, was a Presbyterian minister who lived many years and died at Fincastle, Virginia. He was the father of the late John B. I. Logan, of Salem, Roanoke county.

Joseph D. Logan, a fourth son, was a Presbyterian minister. His first wife was Jane Dandridge, a descendant of Pocahontas, who left one son. His second wife was Louisa Lee, one of whose children is Dr. Joseph P. Logan, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Benjamin Logan, a fifth son of James and Hannah, was the father of the late J. A. Logan, of Staunton.

A daughter of James and Hannah Logan, whose name is not known, was the wife of the school teacher, McKinney, at Lexington, Kentucky, who had the conflict with a wildcat, of which there is an account in McClung's "Western Adventure." Sitting alone in his log-cabin school-house one morning in May, 1783, McKinney discovered a wildcat glaring in at the door. Before he could arm himself with a heavy ruler, the animal was upon him, with its teeth fastened in his side and its claws tearing his clothing. By pressing the cat against the sharp edge of a desk he succeeded in overcoming it, just as the people, aroused by the mingled cries of the man and beast, came to the rescue.

COLONEL WILLIAM FLEMING.

Having fallen into some errors in regard to Colonel Fleming (see page 110) we give the following sketch, being indebted to one of his descendants for some of the facts.

In August, 1755, the month after Braddock's defeat, William Fleming landed in Norfolk. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and served for some years as a surgeon in the British Navy. Not liking that profession he resigned and came to Virginia. As we have seen (page 83), he was a lieutenant in the Sandy Creek expedition of 1756 and acted as surgeon. He was afterwards appointed ensign in the First Virginia Regiment, commanded by Washington. In 1758, he was commissioned lieutenant, and served in the campaigns of Forbes and Abercrombie. He was made captain in 1760 and stationed at Staunton, it is said. After his marriage, in 1763, he resumed at Staunton the practice of medicine and surgery.

Captain Fleming (so called in the record-book) was chosen a Vestryman of Augusta parish, November 24, 1764, in place of John Mathews, deceased, and continued to serve in that office till June 27, 1769. The records of the Vestry show that he was repeatedly allowed payment of bills for professional services to the poor, and from his private account books it appears that he was often called to visit patients in Bedford county. In the fall of 1769 he removed to the new county of Botetourt, of which he was one of the first justices of the peace. (See page 131).

He commanded the Botetourt regiment at Point Pleasant in 1774. In 1779-'80 he was a member of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and was the only person from west of the Blue Ridge who sat in that body. Being a member of the Governor's Council in 1781, he acted as chief executive of the State for a time during that year, in the temporary absence from Richmond of Mr. Jefferson.

It is said that he was repeatedly sent by the Government to Kentucky as commissioner to settle land claims, etc., but never removed from Virginia. His death occurred in 1795, at his residence, called Bellmont,

near the present town of Roanoke, and his remains were interred there in the family burying-ground.

THE ESTILLS.

Wallace Estill, of Irish descent, was born in New Jersey in 1707. His first wife was Marcy Bowdy. After the birth of five children he removed with his family to Augusta county, between 1744 and 1747, and a sixth child was born here.

Benjamin Estill, the second son of Wallace and Marcy, was born September 20, 1735, married, in Augusta, Kitty Moffett (see elsewhere in this Supplement), was a justice of the peace in 1764, and afterwards removed to the Holston. His sons were Captain John M. Estill, of Long Glade, Augusta county, and Judge Benjamin Estill, of Southwest Virginia.

Wallace Estill married a second time Mary Ann Campbell, of Augusta. By this marriage he had nine children, among them, James, born November 9, 1750, and Samuel, born September 10, 1755.

James Estill married in Augusta, Rachel Wright, and removed to Greenbrier. Before the year 1780, he removed from Greenbrier to Kentucky, and settled at Estill's Station, in the present county of Madison. In 1781 one of his arms was broken by the rifle-shot of an Indian, and before he had fully recovered from the injury he was engaged in a memorable conflict with the savages and lost his life. At the head of about twenty-five men, in March, 1782, he pursued the same number of Wyandotts across the Kentucky river into what is now Montgomery county. The battle was fought on the site of the town of Mount Sterling, and is known as the "Battle of Little Mountain," or "Estill's Defeat." During the battle, which was unusually protracted, a panic seized a part of the whites and they deserted their comrades. The loss of the Indians was greater than that of the whites, but they held the field and the victory was conceded to them. The battle-field has been surveyed and platted at least three times in as many law-suits about land locations, and almost every incident of the fight noted on the surveys. On one of the maps a spot is indicated as the place where Captain Estill fell. The depositions in the suits, taken while the survivors of the battle lived, give a minute history of the affair and the transactions of several following days. A county in Kentucky was called for Captain Estill. (Collins's History of Kentucky, Volume II, pages 168, 636).

Samuel Estill, younger brother of James, married Jane Tess, and also went to Kentucky. He was celebrated in his youth as an Indian fighter, and for his great size in his latter years. At the time of his death he weighed 412 pounds.

COLONEL WILLIAM WHITLEY was born in that part of Augusta which now constitutes Rockbridge county, August 14, 1749. He married Esther Fuller, and in 1775 removed to Kentucky, taking with him little more than his gun, axe and kettle. His brother-in-law, George Clark, accompanied him, and in the wilderness they met seven other men who joined them. He became a famous Indian fighter and during his life was engaged in seventeen battles with the savages. His last expedition of this kind, organized by him, was against the Indians south of the Tennessee-river. It is known as the "the Nickajack Expedition," from the name of the principal town against which it was directed. The number of whites engaged was from five hundred to seven hundred, and the Indians were routed with great slaughter. In 1813 Colonel Whitley, then in the sixty-fifth year of his age, volunteered under Governor Shelby, and fell at the battle of the Thames, October 5. He was selected by Colonel Richard M. Johnson to command a "forlorn hope" of twenty men, nearly all of whom were killed. It is believed by many persons that Whitley, and not Colonel Johnson, killed Tecunseh, the celebrated Indian chief, in that battle. Whitley county, Kentucky, was called for him. (Collins's History of Kentucky).

THE MOFFETTS.

At an early day in the history of the county there were two families of this name in Augusta, which, as far as their respective descendants know, were not at all related. The ancestor of both families was named John. One of these John Moffetts was buried in the North Mountain grave-yard. (See page 153.) His son, William, whose wife was Elizabeth Gamble (see page 187), was for many years a leading citizen of the county. Some of the descendants of James' Moffett, brother of William, reside in the Tinkling Spring neighborhood and in Rockbridge.

The prominent representative in the county of the other family was Colonel George Moffett, who is often mentioned in the ANNALS, and to some members of this family we here particularly refer.

John Moffett, the ancestor, was amongst the first settlers of the county. His wife's maiden name was Mary Christian, and his children were George, Robert, William, John, Mary, Kitty and Hannah. At some time prior to 1749—probably as early as 1742—he left his home in Augusta to go to North Carolina, and was never heard of afterwards. In the course of time he was presumed to be dead, probably killed by Indians, and his widow, Mary Moffett, qualified as his administratrix, February 28, 1749, executing bond in the penalty of £500, with her brothers, Robert and William Christian, as her securities. Mrs. Moffett

contracted a second marriage with John Trimble, by whom she had one son, James Trimble. (See "The Trimbles.")

For a sketch of Colonel George Moffett see page 191. Two of his brothers removed to Kentucky in 1783, with their half-brother, James Trimble and many other Augusta people. Robert Moffett, one of the two, settled in Jessamine county. He had two sons, John and George, who were captured by Indians soon after their arrival in Kentucky. The ages of the boys were about six and eight years, respectively. They were taken to the Indian town of Piqua, on the Miami river, in Ohio, and John was adopted into the family of Tecumseh's mother. At Wayne's treaty, in 1794, these prisoners were given up, and their father was present with the Kentucky troops to receive back his long-lost sons. George, the younger of the two, was eager to return home; but John was reluctant to leave his Indian mother and friends. He went back, however, with his father, but was restless and unhappy and finally returned to Piqua. There he remained with the Indians till they sold their reservation and removed west of the Mississippi river.

The late John A. Trimble, of Ohio, in a letter dated March 31, 1881, and addressed to Dr. George B. Moffett, of West Virginia, says that when he was a child, in 1807, he saw John Moffett, who was then on his return from a visit to Kentucky. He was in the vigor of manhood, dressed in Indian costume and traveling on foot. Mr. Trimble saw him again in 1828, at his home near Piqua. He had lived during his boyhood and youth with Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, and seemed much attached to him. At the time of Mr. Trimble's visit, Moffett had recently married an elderly lady and settled down to civilized life. But in his early life he had an Indian wife. Mr. Trimble says:

"I was descending the Mississippi in 1819, and landed at a point below Memphis called Mills's Landing. Mr. Mills, the pioneer settler there, had a trading post with the Mississippi Indians, who were encamped about the post. My brother, Cary Trimble, was with me. Mr. Mills, hearing we were from Kentucky, claimed relationship, his wife being a grand-daughter of Robert Moffett, of Woodford. We were invited to his house and my brother at once recognized Mrs. Mills as a relative whom he had known fifteen years before in Kentucky. She related a strange surprise she had a few evenings before from a very old Indian woman. She had noticed for several days the manners of this woman and her close scrutiny and eager gaze as she would meet her. At last she came up to her, exclaiming: 'Moffett! you are Moffett!' Somewhat startled, she called to Mr. Mills, who understood the Indian language, and he learned that the woman was the repudiated wife of John Moffett, a prisoner among the Indians at Piqua, 'long time ago. The woman said she knew Mrs. Mills from her likeness to her uncle when he was a boy. She said also that she had a son, Wicomichee, a young Indian chief, so called 'because his father left him.'"

Mr. Trimble says further, that during the Black Hawk war of 1833, in Northern Illinois, Wicomichee was employed by General Atkinson to

recover the captive daughters of Dr. Hull, of Illinois or Missouri, and that he did find and bring them into camp to their father.

THE ALLENS.

James Allen (see page 91) was the oldest son of William Allen, who came from Ireland and settled in Augusta, but at what date is unknown. A brother of William was the grandfather of Dr. Allen who long resided and practiced medicine in the Stone Church neighborhood.

It is believed that James Allen was seven years old at the date of the emigration to America. His brothers, Hugh and John, were born here.

James and Hugh married sisters, daughters of Robert Anderson, a native of Ireland. John Allen, it is said, was a lieutenant at Braddock's defeat, and was "lost" in that disaster. Hugh was a lieutenant in Colonel Charles Lewis's regiment at Point Pleasant, in 1774. He was killed in the battle and his body was buried by the side of Colonel Lewis's remains. He had three sons, John, William and Hugh, all of whom removed to Kentucky.

[The widow of Lieutenant Hugh Allen, whose maiden name was Jane Anderson, contracted a second marriage, in 1778, with William Craig, born in 1750 and died in 1829. The children of William and Jane Craig, who lived to maturity, were, 1. Jane, wife of James Patterson, of Augusta; 2. James Craig, of Mt. Meridian, died in 1863; 3. Sarah, wife of James Laird, of Rockingham; and 4. Margaret, last wife of James Bell, of Augusta.]

James Allen lived near the place now called Willow Spout, on the McAdamized road, about eight miles north of Staunton. As we have seen, he was a captain of militia in 1756. He participated in the battle of Point Pleasant, saw his brother Hugh killed, and placed a stone at his grave. He died in 1810 ninety-four years of age, having been an elder of Augusta Stone Church for sixty-four years.

James and Margaret Allen had ten children, two sons and eight daughters, viz :

I. Jane Allen, wife of Captain James Trimble, who removed to Kentucky in 1783, accompanied by the sons of Hugh Allen and many others. (See "The Trimbles.")

II. Ann Allen, wife of Colonel George Poage, who removed from the county. Their children were, 1. Allen; 2. John; 3. William; 4. Jane; 5. Mary; 6. James; 7. Thomas, and 8. Hugh.

III. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John McCue. (See page 239.)

IV. Rebecca, wife of Major John Crawford. (See "The Crawfords.")

V. Margaret, wife of Major William Bell. (See "The Bells.")

VI. Mary, wife of Colonel Nicholas Lewis, who removed to Kentucky.

VII. Nancy, wife of Captain Samuel Frame, whose children were, 1. John; 2. Thomas; and 3. Nancy.

VIII. Sarah, first wife of James Bell, and mother of Colonel William A. Bell.

IX. William Allen, married Susan Bell, of Kentucky, and removed to Kentucky in 1783 with Captain James Trimble and others. He settled at Lexington and had six children. His oldest daughter married Matthew Jouett, the artist, and her oldest daughter was the wife of Richard Meniffee, the celebrated Kentucky orator. Another daughter married Dr. Alexander Mitchell, of Frankfort, and one of her daughters married Oliver Frazer, the artist. One of Captain William Allen's sons was Colonel William H. Allen, formerly of Augusta county, and another was Colonel James Allen, of Missouri.

X. James Allen, who married Elizabeth Tate. Their children were 1. William, who married a Miss Poage; 2. John, who married, 1st, Polly Crawford, and, 2d, Ann Barry, widow of Dr. William McCue, and removing to Michigan, was the founder of Ann Arbor, so named for his wife; 3. Mary, wife of Captain John Welsh, 4. Margaret, second wife of Major William Poage, of Augusta; 5. Nancy, wife of Charles Lewis; 6. Sarah, wife of George Mayse, of Bath county, and 7. James T. Allen, who married Miss Maynard, of Michigan.

THE TRIMBLES.

Five brothers, James, Moses, David, John and Alexander Trimble, came to America from Armagh, Ireland, some time between 1740 and 1744. James and John settled in Augusta county.

1. James Trimble brought with him to America a certificate of a Sir Archibald Atkinson testifying to his good character and qualifications as a land surveyor. Upon the organization of Augusta county, in December, 1745, he was appointed and qualified as deputy county surveyor. He married Sarah Kersey, of the Cowpasture, and lived near the site of Lexington. His remains were interred in the Old Monmouth graveyard. His children were six sons and four daughters. Jane, the oldest daughter, married William McClure; Agnes married David Steele, ancestor of the Rockbridge family of that name; Sarah married Samuel Steele and removed with him to Tennessee, and Rachel married Joseph Caruthers, who also went west.

John Trimble, son of James, was born August 24, 1749, and married Mary Alexander, a daughter of Captain Archibald Alexander by his second wife. (See "The Alexanders.") Like his father, he was a surveyor. He died while still a young man, leaving one son, named James, born July 5, 1781, who went with his mother to Tennessee, after her second marriage to Lewis Jordan. This son, James, came back to Virginia, studied law with Judge Coalter at Staunton, and returning to

Tennessee, practiced his profession at Knoxville and Nashville. He died in 1824. A son of his, named John, was recently living near Nashville.

Alexander Trimble, another son of James, was born February 15, 1762, married Martha Grigsby, and died in 1816, leaving no child. He lived at a place called Holly Hill, three miles east of Lexington. His widow, a woman of rare intelligence, survived him for more than fifty years. To a letter addressed by her in 1845 to John Trimble, of Nashville, we are indebted for most of this family history.

William Trimble, youngest son of James, was sheriff of Rockbridge, and died in Staunton in 1794, when on his way to Richmond with taxes collected by him.

II. John Trimble, brother of James, the surveyor, settled in Augusta on Middle river, about two miles from Churchville, five from Buffalo Gap, and eight from Staunton. He married Mrs. Mary Moffett, widow of John Moffett, and mother of Colonel George Moffett and others. His death occurred in 1764, he having been killed by Indians at the time of the second Kerr's Creek massacre. (See page 122). His widow and his brother, James, qualified as his administrators, November 20, 1764. He had one son, James.

James Trimble, son of John, was born in Augusta in 1756. When a boy of eight years of age, at the time his father was killed, he and others were captured and carried off by Indians. (For an account of his capture and rescue see elsewhere in this Supplement.)

On the 18th of March, 1768, George Moffett qualified in the County Court as guardian of "James Trimble, orphan of John Trimble."

When eighteen years of age, in 1774, James Trimble was a member of Captain George Mathews's company at the battle of Point Pleasant. During the Revolutionary war he was Captain of Rifle Rangers. His second wife was Jane Allen, daughter of Captain James Allen, of Augusta. (See "The Allens," also page 91 of ANNALS). In 1783 he with his family and many others, removed to Kentucky and settled in Woodford county. He liberated his slaves, and was about to remove to Hillsboro, Ohio, when he died, in 1804.

Captain James Trimble and his wife, Jane Allen, had eight children, six sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Margaret, married her cousin, James A. McCue, of Augusta (see page 239), and spent a long and honored life in the county. The other daughter, Mary, married John M. Nelson, a native of Augusta, but long a resident of Hillsboro, Ohio. (See page 225). Allen Trimble, oldest son of Captain James Trimble, was Governor of Ohio from 1826 to 1830, and one of his sons is the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Trimble, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William A. Trimble, another son of Captain James Trimble, was a Major in the war of 1812, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army till 1819, and a member of the United States Senate from Ohio when he died, in 1821, aged thirty-five years. John A. Trimble, of Hillsboro, the youngest son, a gentleman of literary taste and accomplishments, married a daughter of Dr. William Boys, of Staunton.

The large and respectable Trimble family of North Mountain, Augusta county, of which the late James B. Trimble was a prominent member, are not related, as far as known, to the family of James and John. The John Trimble mentioned as living in the North Mountain neighborhood in 1755 (see page 66), and also in 1775 (see page 153), was probably the ancestor of the James B. Trimble family.

Judge Robert Trimble and his brother, Judge John Trimble, were distinguished citizens of Kentucky. The former was a member of the Supreme Court of the United States when he died, in 1828. A sketch of him in Peters's Reports, Volume II, says that he was born in Augusta county in 1777; but all the Kentucky authorities state that he was a native of Berkeley county, Virginia. He was probably a grandson of one of the three emigrant brothers who did not come to Augusta.

FORT DEFIANCE is the name of a station on the Valley Railroad, about nine miles north of Staunton. The name has given rise to the belief that a fort stood on the spot during the Indian wars of the eighteenth century. Some imaginative or credulous persons undertake to tell about the people congregating there in times of danger, of the investment of the place by Indians, and of its defence on one or more occasions. But no fort was ever built there, and the name is of comparatively recent origin. For this statement we have the authority of the venerable Adam Link, who lived at the place and conducted the mercantile business there for many years, and who remembers when the name originated. The old stone church, four or five hundred yards south of "Fort Defiance," was fortified during the early times referred to, but, as far as known, was never assailed by an enemy. The report that there was a subterranean passage from the church to the spring is entirely untrue.

THE SMITHS.

Captain John Smith, the ancestor of the Augusta and Rockingham Smiths, appeared at Orange Court, June 26, 1740, and "proved his importation," with the view of taking up public land. The record shows that his wife's name was Margaret, and that his children were Abraham, Henry, Daniel, John and Joseph. They came from Ireland by way of Philadelphia, and were accompanied by Robert McDowell. Captain Smith and others qualified as captain of militia at Orange Court, June 24, 1742. We next hear of him as a captain of rangers in 1755. (See page 76.)

The late Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha, a great-grandson of Cap-

tain John Smith, relates in an unpublished manuscript a series of events in the life of his ancestor, of which there is elsewhere no account. According to this narrative, at some time not stated, Captain Smith, with seventeen men, held a fort where Pattonsburg, on James river, now stands, which was invested by three hundred French and Indians. After a brave resistance for three days, the garrison agreed to surrender the fort upon a stipulation allowing them to return to their homes. Astonished and mortified at finding so few men in the fort, the enemy disregarded the terms of surrender and held the survivors, only nine or ten in number, as prisoners. Three of Captain Smith's sons were with the party, one of whom was wounded during the siege and killed by an Indian after the surrender. The prisoners were taken by the French down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and on the way the two young Smiths, who had survived the disaster at the fort, died. Only five of the prisoners lived to reach New Orleans. The Captain and two others were sent to France, and he alone returned to America, after an absence of two years.

Whatever foundation there may be for this story, some of the details are certainly incorrect. There was a fort, so-called, at the mouth of Looney's Creek, a mile above Pattonsburg, but it is safe to say that there never was an inroad into the Valley of three hundred French and Indians. The only Indian raid upon the Pattonsburg neighborhood, of which we have an authentic account, occurred in 1761. (See pages 107, 108.)

Captain Smith died at the residence of his son, Daniel, two miles north of Harrisonburg, after the beginning of the Revolutionary war. He applied for a commission in the army, but was refused on account of his age, which greatly offended him. His children who survived him were three sons and one daughter. The latter married Hugh Bowen, of Southwest Virginia, who was killed at the battle of King's Mountain.

I. Abraham Smith, son of John, was captain of militia in 1756. (See pages 91, 92.) In 1758 he was court-martialed, but acquitted, and his accuser subjected to punishment. (See page 103.) In 1776 he was colonel of militia. (See page 159.) In 1778, he was one of the first justices of Rockingham and county lieutenant. He owned a large landed estate at the foot of North Mountain, about two miles from North River, which descended to his son Henry.

John Smith, son of Abraham, was an ensign at Point Pleasant. He was the father of the late Abraham Smith, of Rockingham, of Joseph and Silas H. Smith, of Augusta, and of a daughter named Nancy, wife of William Crawford. (See "The Crawfords.") His wife was Mary Jane Smith, of Culpeper, a descendant of the Captain Smith who visited the Valley, in 1716, with Governor Spotswood. Her first husband was Silas Hart, who died without children.

II. Daniel Smith, son of John, was for some time presiding justice of the County Court of Augusta. In 1776 he was captain of militia (see page 159.) When Rockingham county was organized in 1778, he was

one of the first justices of the peace. He was appointed also colonel of militia and one of the coroners. The first County Court of Rockingham was held at his house. His wife was Jane Harrison, sister of Benjamin Harrison, of Rockingham. On the return of the troops from Yorktown, the victory was celebrated by the military of Rockingham at a grand review. Colonel Smith's horse, taking fright at the firing, sprang aside, and spraining his rider's back, caused his death in a few days. Three of his sons participated in the siege of Yorktown, viz:

1. John, father of the late Judge Daniel Smith.
2. Daniel, who was also at Point Pleasant.
3. Benjamin, father of Benjamin Harrison Smith, of Kanawha.


III. William Smith, son of John and brother of Abraham and Daniel. His family went to Kentucky and have been lost sight of by their Virginia relatives.

THE HARRISONS, of Rockingham, were intimately connected with the Smiths, but the early history of the former family is involved in much obscurity. They are said to have come from Connecticut, and to have been descendants of Thomas Harrison, one of the judges who condemned King Charles I to death. We find, that on July 27, 1744, the Rev. John Craig baptized Elizabeth Herison, "an adult person"; and on January 21, 1747, he baptized David Stuart and Abigail Herrison, "adult persons, after profession of faith and obedience." It is presumed that the females mentioned were members of the Harrison family. John and Reuben Harrison are mentioned under date of 1750, on page 46. Our information is that they were brothers. John never married, and was killed by his slaves. Reuben married, and had several children. Captain Daniel Harrison is mentioned in 1755 (page 78), and again in 1756 (pages 91 and 92). Nathaniel Harrison was fined by the court-martial of Augusta county, October 30, 1761, for failing to muster. How Daniel and Nathaniel were related to Reuben, is not known. Thomas Harrison, the founder of Harrisonburg, the son of Reuben, left four sons: Ezekiel, Reuben, John and Josiah, and one daughter, who married a Warren. The present Reuben Harrison, of Rockingham, is a son of Reuben and grandson of Thomas.

Benjamin Harrison, of Rockingham, was a member of the Augusta court-martial, April 19, 1769, and in 1774 commanded a company at Point Pleasant. In July, 1775, he was appointed captain of a company of minute-men. When Rockingham was organized, in 1778, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the militia of that county. According to the information we have, he was not related to the family of Reuben and Daniel Harrison, but came from Eastern Virginia, probably Loudoun county.

Dr. Peachy R. Harrison, long an eminent citizen of Rockingham, was a son of Colonel Benjamin Harrison, and the youngest of eight children. He was born in 1777, and died in 1848. His wife was Jane Stuart, a daughter of John Stuart, who lived near the Stone church, Augusta.

The distinguished Dr. Gessner Harrison, Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Virginia, was the second son of Dr. Peachy R. Harrison. He was appointed professor at the age of twenty-one, and held the position thirty years.

 In mentioning the denial by one of Mrs. Ingles's descendants of the birth of an infant, etc., during Mrs. I.'s captivity, we must not be understood as questioning the historical accuracy of Dr. Hale. (See "Mrs. Floyd's Narrative.") He is, no doubt, better informed in regard to the matter than any one else.

THE ALEXANDERS AND WILSONS.

Archibald Alexander, the Captain in the Sandy Creek expedition, first sheriff of Rockbridge, &c. (see pages 83 and 164), was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1708, and there married his cousin, Margaret Parks. Their oldest child, a daughter, was born in Ireland, in 1735. Coming to America, in 1737, he settled first at Nottingham, Pennsylvania, where four more children were born, including William, the oldest son. About the year 1747 the family came to the Valley and settled in Borden's grant, on Timber Ridge. The wife of Captain Alexander died in 1753. At the time of his wife's death, Captain Alexander was in Pennsylvania, having gone there, with John Houston, to present a call to the Rev. John Brown to become pastor of New Providence and Timber Ridge congregations. Before Mr. Brown's arrival, the celebrated Samuel Davies visited the Valley and preached at Timber Ridge. No doubt to the surprise and dissatisfaction of the plain Scotch-Irish people of the Valley, Mr. Davies carried a gold-headed cane and wore a finger-ring, which had been presented to him in England. Most of the original members of New Providence and Timber Ridge churches, including Archibald Alexander, had been converted in Pennsylvania, under the preaching of George Whitefield, and were called "New Lights." In 1757 he married his second wife, Jane McClure. Her children were five sons and three daughters. Of Archibald Alexander's children, six sons and six daughters became heads of families. The names of the sons were William, Joseph, John, James, Samuel and Archibald. Mary, a daughter of the second wife, became the wife of John Trimble. (See "The Trimbles.")

Robert Alexander, the founder of the first classical school in the Valley (see page 42), was a brother of Captain Archibald Alexander, and preceded the latter to America and to the Valley. He married, in Pennsylvania, Esther Beard. His children were—

1. William, who died in Rockbridge, in 1829, leaving children; 2. Robert, who lived in Campbell county, and was clerk of the county

court for many years, being succeeded in office by his son, and he by his son, both called Jack Alexander; 3. Peter, who, it is believed, went to the West; 4. Hugh, who died unmarried; 5. James, who married Peggy Lyle, of Rockbridge, and removed to Greenbrier; and daughters, Ann, Esther, Ellen and Sally. The last-named was the second wife of Colonel John Wilson, of Bath county.

William Wilson and his wife, Barbara McKane, were married in Dublin, Ireland. They came to America about 1720, and settled at Forks of Brandywine, Chester county, Pennsylvania. At that place, their son John, mentioned above, was born, in December, 1732. In the fall of 1747, this family came to Augusta, and settled near New Providence church. John went to school to Robert Alexander, and became a skilful surveyor. The Rev. William Wilson, of Augusta, was a cousin of William Wilson and wrote his will.

In 1762, William Wilson and his family removed to Jackson's river, now Highland county, near Stony Run church. The next year they were assailed by a band of Indians, supposed to have been a part of those who perpetrated the first Kerr's Creek massacre. [See "The Raid upon the Wilson Family."]

After this Indian raid the Wilsons returned to the neighborhood of New Providence, and remained there till the close of the Revolutionary war, when they went back to Jackson's river. William Wilson died in March, 1795.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, John Wilson entered the military service, and he is said to have commanded a regiment of militia at the siege of Yorktown. Previous to the war he married Isabella Seawright, but she died childless in a short time. In December, 1785, he married Sally Alexander, daughter of his old teacher. He was one of the first justices of Bath, when that county was established, in 1791. His wife died in 1808, and he on the 21st of January, 1820.

The children of Colonel John Wilson were a son, William, born January 9, 1787, at the house of his grandfather, Robert Alexander; and two daughters, Peggy, who married Mr. Hanna, of Greenbrier, and Esther, who married Major John Bolar, of Bath.

William Wilson, Jr., married Sally McClung. His children were John, who died unmarried, Susan, who married Washington Stephenson, and Sarah, who married Adam Stephenson, of Highland county.

THE RAID UPON THE WILSON FAMILY.

Mrs. Margaret Hanna, of Greenbrier county, who died in 1878, at the age of eighty-seven years, left an account of the assault by Indians upon the Wilson family in July, 1763, written by her at the dictation of her father, Colonel John Wilson. (See "The Wilsons.") This manu-

script having come into the hands of Dr. John P. Hale, was published by him in *The Kanawha Gazette*, of December 27, 1887, and we extract from it as follows. The scene of the occurrence was in the present county of Highland, near Stony Run church :

"Just at this time the Wilsons were erecting a new and larger log-house than the original cabin that had hitherto served them.

"John had gone to Dickinson's Fort, not far away, to get some help for the house-raising next day ; while William, Jr. (called Thomas by others), had gone to a little mill, about a mile distant, to get some meal ground for the house raising party.

"Two of the sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth, were out on the river bank washing flax-tow ; Mrs. Wilson, who was in feeble health, had walked out to where they were at work ; an Irishman had a loom in the yard and was weaving ; two of the sisters, Susan and Barbara, were in the cabin ironing the family clothes, and the father, with some other men, were at work on the new house logs, when the attack was made.

"In returning from the Fort, John encountered the Indians suddenly, in a turn of the road. They fired on him, and a ball passed through his clothes just under his arm, cutting the gusset of his shirt. He wheeled his horse quickly and fled back to the Fort to get immediate help to go to the rescue of the family, and about twenty returned with him.

"The Indians had passed on to the cabin. The girls at the river, washing, saw them coming and started to run, and at the same time tried to help their mother away, but she told them to go and save themselves and leave her. In passing, an Indian threw a tomahawk at the old lady, and severely wounded her in the wrist as she threw up her hand to save her face. The Indians did not pursue them, but hurried on to the cabin. They fired at the Irish weaver, but he escaped with a flesh wound in his shoulder.

"As they entered the cabin, one of the girls, Barbara, ran out and was knocked down and her skull probably fractured, but she was not scalped. The girl remaining in the cabin, Susan, closed the door, and when an Indian put his hand in to try to open it, she mashed and burned his fingers with a hot smoothing iron.

"By this time, the father and his men from the new house foundation came up, and attacked the Indians with hand-spikes and foot-adze ; the latter, in the hands of Mr. Wilson, and drove them off.

"When John and his party arrived it was dark, and they were unable to see what mischief had been done. They ascended an elevated point near by, to see if they could discover any fire-light or other evidences of life about the cabin.

"Seeing none, they concluded or feared that the family had all been destroyed. In nearing the cabin other dangers suggested themselves, the family had several fierce dogs, which had been trained to great watchfulness, some were taught to sleep at the back door of the cabin, and some at the front, so as to give warning of approaches from either

direction; it also occurred to them that if any of the family survived, they would have sentries stationed out to watch for a possible return of the Indians during the night, and that these sentries might fire on them. In the uncertainties, John Wilson himself took the lead, cautiously approached the cabin, and succeeded in reaching it without accident or alarm.

"Upon entering the cabin he was rejoiced to find his father and sister Susan present and unharmed, but was at the same time pained to find his sister Barbara badly wounded, and his mother, two sisters, his brother William and the Irish weaver all missing, and their fates unknown.

"At early dawn next morning, John and his party started out to search for the missing ones. He tracked his mother by her blood about a mile up the river, to where she had alternately walked and crawled, probably not knowing whither she went. When found she was entirely out of her mind and did not recognize her son and friends, supposing them to be Indians still pursuing her; she rallied however, and lived for many years afterward.

"William, Jr., though he usually wore moccasins, had on the day before put on a pair of shoes. Going toward the mill the searchers found by his shoe-tracks where he had attempted to run when the Indians discovered him—where he had slipped and fallen and been captured by them—where, further along, they had tied him to a tree, and afterwards loosened him again, and taken him off with them. His father always thought that if he had had on moccasins instead of shoes he would have escaped and avoided capture. His pursuers were confident that he had made his shoe-track 'sign' as conspicuous as possible, so as to enable them to follow the trail, but they never overtook him, and he was carried off to the Indian towns beyond the Ohio.

"A returned prisoner reported to the family, some time after, that she had seen him at the Chillicothe towns, but was not allowed to talk with him. She said he had been adopted by a widow who had lost a son, and was kindly treated. He never got home, but died in captivity."

Another account, by John W. Stephenson, Esq., of Bath, a descendant of Colonel John Wilson, is as follows:

"John Wilson, on the day of the raid, was returning from Staunton, where he had been to get nails to be used in putting up the new house, and had purchased a new hat. When the Indians shot at him his hat fell off, and he stopped his horse and picked it up. The Indians were so close he could hear their peculiar *grunt* of satisfaction, thinking they had killed him. He went to a stockade fort, near where Williamsville now is, and got the men to return with him that night. One of the men was David Gwin, then about eighteen years of age. He was afterwards a captain in the Revolution, one of the largest land-owners of Bath county, and grandfather of the Rev. Daniel W. Gwin, D. D., of Kentucky, a distinguished Baptist minister."

Mr. Stephenson states that the son of William Wilson, who was carried off by the Indians, was named Thomas.

THE ROBERTSONS.

James Robertson and his son, also named James, came to America from Coleraine, North Ireland, in 1737, and settled in Augusta county. James the younger died in 1754, and his will is recorded in Will Book No. 2, page 72. It is dated September 11, 1751, and was proved in court November 20, 1754. The testator left his real estate to his sons George and Alexander. His personal estate footed up £63, 3s., about \$210. The real estate consisted of 274 acres, conveyed by John Lewis to James Robertson, February 18, 1743, lying on Lewis's creek, "in the Manor of Beverley," adjoining the lands of the Rev. John Craig and others, being a part of 2,071 acres conveyed to Colonel Lewis by William Beverley by deed dated February 22, 1738. It lay between Staunton and Mr. Craig's residence, which was about five miles from town.

Of George Robertson, the older son of James, we have little information; Alexander Robertson, the second son, was born November 22, 1748, about a mile from Staunton, it is said, but the distance was probably three or four miles. He married Margaret Robinson, August 18, 1773, in Bedford county. She was born April 13, 1755, on the Roanoke river, then in Augusta, now in Montgomery county, and is described as a woman of extraordinary intellect and exemplary Christian character. She died at the residence of her son-in-law, ex-Governor Robert P. Letcher, in Frankfort, Kentucky, June 13, 1846, in her 92d year.

In August, 1777, George Robertson resided in Botetourt, and Alexander in Montgomery. On the 10th of that month, George and his wife, Jane, conveyed their one-half of the Augusta farm to Alexander, in consideration of £100; and on the 12th, Alexander and wife conveyed the whole tract to Joseph Bell.

In 1779, Alexander Robertson removed with his family to Kentucky, and settled in Mercer county, where he built "the first fine house in Kentucky." He is said to have been a man of strong mind, sterling moral qualities, and very popular. He was a member of the State Convention of 1788, at Richmond (Kentucky being then a part of Virginia), and a member from Kentucky of the Virginia Legislature the ensuing winter. He died in 1802.

George Robertson, son of Alexander, was born in Mercer county, November 18, 1790. He was educated at various Kentucky schools, and finally studied law. When just nineteen years of age, he married Eleanor Bainbridge, who was under sixteen, and set up house-keeping in a "buckeye house" of two rooms. Four persons began married life in

this house and while occupying it were successively elected to Congress—John Boyle, Samuel McKee, George Robertson and Robert P. Letcher. Robertson resigned in his third term, 1821-'23. He was Chief Justice of Kentucky from December 24, 1829, till April 7, 1843; and again a Judge of the Court of Appeals from 1864 to 1871, when he resigned. His standing is indicated by the offices tendered to him. In 1824, he was offered, but declined, the mission to Columbia, South America, and in 1828, the mission to Peru. He four times declined seats in the Federal Cabinet, and twice a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Robertson county, Kentucky, was called for him. (Collins's History of Kentucky, volume 2, page 687.) He died, May 16, 1874.

MAJOR JOHN HAYS (see pages 143 and 215) lived on a farm under the Jump mountain, Rockbridge. His sons were—1. Michael Hays, of Ohio, who was an officer in the United States Army in 1812; 2. Andrew Hays, a distinguished lawyer of Nashville, Tennessee; 3. John Brown Hays, of Columbia, Tennessee, whose wife was a sister of President Polk; and, 4. James Campbell Hays, of Tennessee and Texas, who was the father of Jack Hays, the Texan Ranger.

TREATIES WITH INDIANS.

On the 2d of July, 1744, a treaty was concluded at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, between Thomas Lee, member of the Council of State and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Virginia, and William Beverley, Colonel and County Lieutenant of the county of Orange and member of the House of Burgesses, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Virginia, and twenty-five chiefs of the Six United Nations of Indians. In consideration of four hundred pounds, current money of Pennsylvania, paid partly in goods and partly in gold money, the Indians renounced their right and claim to all the lands in the Colony of Virginia, and acknowledged the title thereto of the King of Great Britain. This is known as the Treaty of Lancaster, and the instrument was witnessed by James Patton, Robert Brooke, Jr., James Madison and others. The deed was proved in the General Court and ordered to be recorded, October 25, 1744.

Some dissatisfaction having arisen among the Indians in regard to the Treaty of Lancaster, a conference was held at Logstown, on the Ohio, in 1752, between chiefs of the Six Nations and Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax and James Patton, Commissioners of Virginia; and another deed was executed by six chiefs, consenting to the deed of July 2, 1744, and promising to assist and protect British subjects settled "on the southern or eastern part of the river called Alleghany." This deed was

dated June 13, 1752, and was witnessed by George Croghan, Thomas McKee, William Preston and others.

Logstown was on the western bank of the Ohio, eighteen miles below Pittsburg. It was an important Indian town, and consisted of sixty or seventy cabins inhabited by a number of confederated tribes, including Shawnees. (See page 48.)

At Fort Pitt, on July 10, 1775, the chiefs and sachems of the Six Nations, in consideration of twelve thousand Spanish dollars, "or the value thereof in merchandise," and also "the great justice and integrity" of George Croghan to the Indians, conveyed a tract of land on the south side of the Ohio River, beginning opposite the mouth of French creek, or Beef river, etc., etc., containing by estimation six millions (6,000,000) of acres. The deed was signed by six chiefs, one making the mark of "the hill," another of "the mountain," etc.; and was witnessed by John Campbell, Thomas Hosier and George Rootes.

On the 30th of July, 1777, George Croghan "of Fort Pitt, in the State of Virginia," by deed to Dr. Thomas Walker and others, in consideration of five thousand Spanish dollars, conveyed "one clear eight and fortieth part" (125,000 acres) of the tract granted by the Indians to Croghan. Among the witnesses to this deed were George Rootes and Strother Jones.

George Rootes is said to have lived in Augusta, near the Stone church, but we have found no trace of him in our county archives. From the catalogue of William & Mary College, we learn that, in 1771, Philip Rootes, son of Philip Rootes of Augusta, was a student at that institution; and in 1779, Thomas Rootes, of Augusta, was a student there. Strother Jones was the son of Gabriel Jones of Augusta.

The deeds herein referred to are printed in full in the book called the "Page Family in Virginia."

THE McKEES.

Ten or eleven brothers named McKee came from Ireland to America in 1738, and settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Three of these—Robert, William and John—came to Augusta county, but at what date is uncertain. Their descendants state that it was about 1760, but the records of the county show that John McKee purchased a tract of land in the forks of James river, on August 16, 1752.

I. Robert McKee died June 11, 1774, aged eighty-two years, and his wife, Agnes, January 29, 1780, aged eighty-four. They had two sons, William and John.

1. William McKee, son of Robert and Agnes, was born in 1732, and, probably while living in Pennsylvania, was, with his father, at Braddock's defeat. He married his first cousin, Miriam, daughter of John McKee, Sr. His residence was a few miles west of Lexington, and the farm is

now (1888) owned by descendants of the Rev Dr. Baxter. It is said that he was at the battle of Point Pleasant, and if so, probably belonged to Colonel Fleming's Botetourt regiment. He represented Rockbridge repeatedly in the Legislature, and in 1788 was the colleague of General Andrew Moore in the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He was also one of the first trustees of Liberty Hall Academy. In 1796 he removed to Kentucky, and died there in 1816. He was known in Virginia as Colonel McKee.

Samuel McKee, the fifth son of Colonel William McKee, was born in 1774. He was a member of Congress from Kentucky from 1809 to 1817, a State judge, and also Judge of the United States district court. His sons were Colonel William R. McKee, who was killed at the battle of Buena Vista in February, 1847; Judge George R. McKee, and Dr. Alexander R. McKee. Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, of the United States Navy, a son of Colonel William R., was killed May 11, 1871, in a fight between the men of several war steamers and the Coreans, of South-eastern Asia.

James McKee, the thirteenth son of Colonel William McKee, was the father of the Rev. Dr. J. L. McKee, Vice-President of Centre College, Kentucky.

2. John McKee, the other son of Robert and Agnes, married Esther Houston, aunt of General Sam Houston. A son of his, also named John, was a member of Congress from Tennessee, and one of the first United States Senators from Alabama.

II. William McKee, the pioneer, died in Virginia. His family moved to Kentucky about 1788-'90, and most of his descendants live in that State.

III. John McKee, the youngest of the three brothers who came to the Valley, lived on Kerr's creek, now Rockbridge. His wife was Jane Logan, and was killed by Indians, as related on page 115. He married a second time, as appears from a deed executed March 14, 1774, by "John McKee and Rosanna, his wife, of Kerr's creek, Augusta county," conveying two hundred and eighty-one acres of land, part in Augusta and part in Botetourt, Rockbridge not having been formed at that time. He died March 2, 1792, aged eighty-four. Several of his eight children went to Kentucky, others remaining in Virginia. His descendants are numerous.

THE CRAWFORDS.

Alexander and Patrick Crawford, brothers, were among the earliest settlers in Augusta county. They are presumed to have been natives of the north of Ireland, like most of their cotemporaries in the county, but nothing can be learned about their early history. The descendants of both say there was a third brother who also came to the Valley, but

whose name they do not know. It may be that this third brother was the grand-father of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, whose father, Joel Crawford, removed from Nelson county, Virginia, to South Carolina, in 1779.

Alexander Crawford, the elder of the two, married Mary McPheeters, but whether in Ireland or America is not known. He acquired an extensive tract of land in Augusta, covering a part of the Little North mountain, and extending far out into the plain. It embraced sixteen hundred and forty acres. His dwelling stood on a knoll, at the eastern base of the mountain, and looked out towards the rising sun on a wide tract of level land. It was "beautiful for situation." The spot is about two miles northeast of Buffalo Gap, and a hundred yards south of the present residence of Baxter Crawford, a great-grand-son of Alexander and Mary. The site of the house is now marked by a thicket, surrounding a pile of unhewn stones which composed the chimney.

Here Alexander and Mary Crawford had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. They had an abundance of all the good things the times and country afforded, and until the Indian wars arose, lived in peace and plenty. They belonged to a God-fearing race, and doubtless walked in the old ways of their pious ancestors. The father and mother, were, however, both slaughtered by savages, on their premises, with no human eye near enough to witness the tragedy.

Much uncertainty has existed as to the date of the occurrence. But at November County Court, 1764, William McPheeters qualified as administrator of Alexander Crawford, and, although some of the latter's descendants insist upon an earlier date, it seems highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that the slaughter was perpetrated by some of the Indians who made the second raid upon Kerr's Creek, in October of the year mentioned.

The rumor had gone abroad that an invasion by Indians was threatened, and all the Crawford family had taken refuge in a house at the Big Spring. This house was called a fort, being better able to resist an attack than most dwellings of the period, and was often resorted to by the people around in times of danger. It is probably the ancient stone house, still standing and used as a dwelling, on the south side of Middle river, two miles south of the present village of Churchville, and about three miles from Alexander Crawford's. It has long been known as the "old Keller house." The windows are few in number and very narrow, hardly more than a foot wide.

On the day of the slaughter, early in the morning, it is said, Alexander Crawford and his wife returned home to procure a supply of vegetables, while two of their sons, William and John, went upon the mountain to salt the horses which had been turned out to graze. From their elevation on the side of the mountain, the two youths saw the smoke and flames of the burning homestead. On the same day, probably, the home of John Trimble, some three miles off, on Middle River, was assailed, as is related elsewhere.

We may imagine that the men of the neighborhood were somewhat slow to assemble. No one knew but his house would be attacked next, and every man felt it necessary to protect his own family if possible. When the people rallied and repaired to the Crawford place, the dwelling had been consumed by fire. The charred remains of Alexander Crawford were found in the ashes, showing that he had been killed in the house. His wife's body was found outside, and it was inferred that she had attempted to escape, but was overtaken and tomahawked. The remains of both were gathered up and buried in the Glebe graveyard.

The sale-bill of Alexander Crawford's personal estate amounted to £334, 17s, 9d, about \$1,114, a larger sum than was common at that day. We mention as some indication of the state of the times, that among the articles sold by the administrator were a still and a wolf-trap. All the family records and other household effects perished with the dwelling.

It is related that Alexander Crawford was ambitious to be the founder of "a clan," such as we read of in Scottish history, and impressed it upon his children that they must respect the right of primogeniture then existing by law. His oldest son, William, did not approve of the scheme, and thus his father's wishes were defeated. The latter was a skilled worker in iron.

The children of Alexander and Mary Crawford were—

I. William Crawford, who is named first in every list. In an old grave-yard, on a high hill overlooking Middle river, on the farm of the late Ephraim Geeding, is an ancient sand-stone, flat on the ground and broken in two. The inscription upon it, which is nearly illegible, is as follows:

"Wm. Crawford, departed this life October 15, 1792, aged 48 years."

He was therefore twenty years old when his parents were massacred. His will was proved in court at December term, 1792. In it he mentions his wife, Rachel, and his children, Alexander, James, John, William, George, Polly, Nancy, Jenny and Rachel. He also alludes to James Elliott as a neighboring land-owner, and from this person, probably, the highest point of the Great North Mountain was named. Of the children of William Crawford—

1. Alexander married Rachel Lessley, and his children were, (1.) William, whose wife was a daughter of Colonel Andrew Anderson, and whose children are Andrew A. Crawford, Mrs. Baxter Crawford, Mrs. Joseph B. Trimble and others. His youngest son, James Robert, graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, served on the staff of Colonel William L. Jackson during the late war, was wounded at Droop Mountain, and died April 26, 1864. (2.) Polly married James Lessley, her second cousin, and is still living (1888) on a part of the domain acquired by her great-grandfather, Alexander. (3.) Rebecca, wife of Captain James Bell, whom she long survived. (4.) James, who married his full cousin, Rachel, daughter of John Crawford, and died in Texas.

(5.) Rachel, wife of Henry Bear, whose son, Christian A. Bear, now lives on a part of the 1,640 acre tract. (6.) Alexander, whose wife was Mary Hottle, and whose children are William T. Crawford and others. He was the founder of 'Crawford's Springs,' now called Augusta White Sulphur.

2. James Crawford, son of William, married Nancy Sawyers and went to Tennessee.

John, William and George, the third, fourth and fifth children of William, also went to Tennessee.

6. Polly, wife of John Armstrong, had two sons: William, who went to Texas, and John, who went to Missouri.

7. Nancy, wife of James Tolman of Pocahontas county.

8. Jenny, wife of John Gillespie of Tennessee.

9. Rachael died young and unmarried.

II. Edward Crawford, son of Alexander and Mary, graduated at Princeton College in 1775, and was licensed as a preacher in 1777. He was a member of Lexington Presbytery at its organization, September 26, 1786, and was appointed to preach for a month in Tygart's Valley and Harrison county. At the meetings of Presbytery, in April and September, 1792, at Lexington and Harrisonburg, respectively, he was the Moderator. Subsequently, he became a member of Abingdon Presbytery, living in Southwest Virginia or East Tennessee.

III. John Crawford, third son of Alexander and Mary, was married three times successively. His first wife was Peggy, eldest daughter of his uncle, Patrick Crawford, by whom he had one daughter, who married Daniel Falls and went to Ohio. His second wife was Mary Craig, by whom he had a son, Samuel, and five daughters. Samuel went to Illinois, and is said to have had sixteen children. Nothing is known of the five daughters, except that one of them, Polly, was the wife of the Rev. Samuel Gillespie of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The third wife of John Crawford was Sally Newman of Fredericksburg, and she had five children who lived to maturity: James, William and John, all of whom emigrated to Missouri, about 1838; a daughter, Nancy, wife of LeRoy Newman, her first cousin; and another, Fanny, wife of Henry Rippetoe, who still survives.

John Crawford was a man of great energy and activity. It is said that he was engaged in all the expeditions of his day against the Indians, including Point Pleasant. He was a soldier during the whole Revolutionary war, and when not in the field was employed in making guns and other weapons, having acquired his father's skill as an iron-worker. The day after the battle of the Cowpens, in which he participated, he was promoted from the ranks to a first lieutenancy on account of his gallantry in that celebrated battle. He was also at Guilford, and with General Greene in all his southern campaign. Yet he never would accept pension or bounty lands.

Like his father, however, John Crawford was desirous of acquiring a large landed estate, and there was a brisk competition between him and

his neighbor, Francis Gardiner (pronounced by the old people "Francie Garner") as to the ownership of the Little North Mountain range. As related, each discovered about the same time that a certain tract of a hundred acres had not been patented, and both sought to acquire it. Gardiner got ahead of Crawford by starting to Richmond first, but the latter mounted a blooded mare and never rested till he reached the capital, passing his rival on the way. Crawford emerged from the land office with his title complete, and met Gardiner at the door going in. The mare, which was no doubt worth much more than the land, died from the effects of the trip.

It is a pity to spoil a grand story by suggesting a doubt in reference to it, but it must be mentioned that such a trip to Richmond could hardly have been necessary in order to obtain title to vacant land, as the county surveyor was authorized to make the entry. Nevertheless, the main portions of the story are well authenticated.

The rivalry between the two neighbors waxed hot, and meeting one day while prospecting on the mountain, they became engaged in a fight, of which one or both, no doubt, duly repented.

John Crawford died at his home on Buffalo branch, in January, 1832, and was buried in Hebron church-yard. His tombstone gives his age as ninety-one years, and, if correctly, he was the oldest son of Alexander and Mary, instead of the third.

IV. James Crawford, fourth son of Alexander and Mary, became a Presbyterian minister, and was licensed to preach in 1779. He removed to Kentucky, and was for many years pastor of Walnut Hill church, near Lexington.

V. Alexander Crawford, fifth child of Alexander and Mary, was at the battle of Point Pleasant. His first wife was a Miss Hopkins, and his second a Mrs. McClure. The children of the first wife were Polly, Betsy, Kitty and Sally; and of the second, James E., William, George, Samuel and Robert. He lived on Walker's creek, Rockbridge, and was for many years an elder in New Providence church. His death occurred June 19, 1830. Three of his sons—William, George and Samuel—died young. Robert lived and died on his father's homestead in Rockbridge. A grandson of his, Rev. Alexander Crawford, is now (1888) pastor of a church at Campbellsville, Kentucky. James E. Crawford spent the latter years of his life in the Great Calf Pasture, Augusta. His children are Baxter Crawford and others.

[Another Alexander Crawford died the latter part of 1764, or early in 1765. The inventory of his estate was filed March 19, 1765. He had at least two children, Mary and Rebecca, for whom a William Crawford qualified as guardian in 1768. What family he belonged to, we cannot ascertain.]

VI. Rebecca, daughter of Alexander and Mary Crawford, married John Sawyers, and went to Tennessee or Kentucky.

VII. Bettie Crawford is said to have died in Kentucky.

VIII. Samuel Crawford, the eighth child. Nothing is known of him,

except what we find in his will, if, indeed, he was the Samuel Crawford whose will was admitted to record at July court, 1795. It speaks of testator's wife Elizabeth and son William; authorizes his brother James to sell land "in Cumberland"; directs his executors to sell a lot in "Nashville, in Cumberland"; and appoints William McPheeters, John Crawford and testator's widow, executors. The son William is said to have gone to Tennessee.

IX. Robert Crawford is said to have married a daughter of his uncle Patrick. The will of a person of this name was proved and admitted to record, October 29, 1810. The testator mentions his wife, Sarah, and his children, George, Elizabeth, Hugh, James, Jane, Robert, William and John. John and William Poage were appointed executors. Nothing more can be ascertained in reference to this family. It is strange that they should have disappeared from the county, "leaving no rack" behind.

X. Martha Crawford married Alexander Craig of the Little Calf Pasture, Augusta county. All her children went West, except the late Robert Craig, who died at his home near Craigsville, in 1872.

XI. Mary Crawford died unmarried at the home of her sister, Mrs. Craig.

Patrick Crawford lived on the farm lying on Middle river, east of the macadamized turnpike, now owned by his descendant, John H. Crawford. His wife was Sally Wilson. They had nine children—four sons and five daughters. In 1756, Patrick Crawford was a member of Captain James Allen's company of militia, and at a court-martial held September 2, 1757, he was fined for not appearing at a general muster. His will was proved in the county court, December 18, 1787, and his personal estate, including slaves, amounted to £2,462, 3s, 7d, about \$8,216.

In regard to several of his daughters, much confusion and uncertainty exists. Elizabeth, the oldest child, and wife of Alexander Robertson, is said to have been born October 18, 1751, although the Rev. John Craig baptized Martha, daughter of Patrick Crawford, in November, 1748. The probability is that this child, Martha, died in infancy, and that another born later was called by the same name. The next daughter, Margaret, or Peggy, was the first wife of her cousin, John Crawford, of North Mountain. One daughter is said to have married a McChesney—her father refers in his will to his grandson, George McChesney. Another daughter, Sarah, married Robert Crawford. Martha, born May 10, 1761, was the second wife of Colonel Andrew Anderson, Mary, or Polly, the youngest daughter, was the wife of James Crawford, who will be mentioned hereafter.

The sons of Patrick and Sally Crawford were:

I. George Crawford, to whom his father left the plantation on which he resided. He was born October 1, 1754, and married Nancy Winter. Mrs. Crawford's parents were William and Ann Boone Winter, the latter an aunt of Daniel Boone. Elizabeth Winter, a sister of Mrs. Crawford,

married Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of President Lincoln; and Hannah Winter, another sister, married Henry Miller, the founder of Miller's Iron Works, on Mossy creek, Augusta county. (See page 40). It may be mentioned that the grandfather of President Lincoln, then living in the part of Augusta county which is now Rockingham, attended a court-martial at Staunton, March 13, 1776, as captain of a militia company. His name was written "Abraham Linkhorn."

All the children of George and Nancy Crawford were daughters, viz: 1. Nancy, wife of John Miller; 2. Hannah, wife of Harry Miller; 3. Sally, second wife of James Bell, died childless; 4. Jane, first wife of Franklin McCue; 5. Martha, wife of Peter Hanger; 6. Polly, wife of James Bourland; 7. Rebecca, died unmarried; and 8. Margaret, wife of James Walker, died childless.

II. John Crawford, second son of Patrick and Sally, and known as Major John Crawford, was born March 29, 1764. His wife was Rebecca Allen, daughter of Captain James Allen (see "The Allens,") and his children were: 1. Elizabeth, wife of Captain William Ingles; 2. Sally, wife of John Hyde; 3. Margaret, first wife of Cyrus Hyde; 4. James, known as Major James Crawford, married Cynthia McClung, of Greenbrier, whose son, John H., owns the Patrick Crawford farm; 5. John, married Harriet McClung, of Greenbrier; 6. George W., died unmarried; 7. Ann, or Nancy, second wife of Franklin McCue; 8. Mary, wife of Dr. Edward G. Moorman; and 9. Rebecca, wife of Stuart McClung, of Greenbrier.

III. William Crawford, son of Patrick and Sally, was born August 6, 1767. His wife was Nancy Smith. (See "The Smiths.") He lived in Rockingham, and was the father of the late Benjamin Crawford, of Staunton, William Crawford, of Fort Defiance, and others.

IV. James Crawford, twin brother of William, died unmarried.

The James Crawford, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick Crawford, died in 1798, leaving to survive him his widow and six children. A seventh child was born after her father's death. His sons were George, William, James and John; and his daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth and Polly. George died unmarried and under age; William also died unmarried, as did James, who was known as "Jocky Jim Crawford"; John married Margaret Bell, daughter of Major William Bell, and died in 1819, without issue; Sarah Crawford married Charles McClung, Elizabeth married Colonel Samuel McClung, and Polly (the posthumous child) was the first wife of John Allen. (See "The Allens.")

We have found it impossible to obtain any satisfactory account of the parentage of the late Colonel James Crawford, or of his relationship with the Patrick Crawford family. His father, said to have been named John, died while a young man, leaving two children—James and Samuel. These boys were reared by a paternal uncle called "Robin," who removed to Kentucky. James Crawford, recently mentioned, who died in 1798, is said to have been a brother of John and Robin. Colonel Crawford was a lawyer in Staunton for many years. After retiring from

the bar to his farm, he was an efficient justice of the peace, president of the county court, etc., etc. His first wife was a sister of Erasmus Stribling, and his second, the widow of his cousin, John Crawford. Captain Samuel Crawford, brother of James, was the Lieutenant Crawford of the war of 1812. (See page 233.) His wife was a daughter of the Rev. William Wilson.

THE BELLS.

Three or more persons named Bell, not at all related, as far as known, were among the early settlers of Augusta county. Two of these, and perhaps three, were named James. A James Bell was a member of the first County Court.

To distinguish between the families, we shall designate them by the respective neighborhoods in which they lived—North Mountain, Stone Church, and Long Glade.

North Mountain Bells.—The first of this family in the county was James Bell, who located on a tract of land one mile and a half east of Buffalo Gap, on a part of which his descendant, John Christian, lives at present (1888). It was his dwelling that was raided by Indians, as related on page 30. His children were three sons, James, Samuel and Francis, and three daughters, Ann, Betty and Mary.

I. James Bell, son of James, removed to Kentucky and located near Lexington. He was a near neighbor of Henry Clay, who consequently visited the Bells of Buffalo Gap several times on his trips to and from Washington.

II. Samuel, known for many years before his death as Major Bell. He was a soldier in the Revolution, while quite young, and, with many of his countymen, was with Morgan at the Cowpens. He lived on the farm recently owned by his son, Samuel H. Bell, and now by Archibald A. Sproul, a short distance west of Swoope's Depot.

Major Bell was married three times. His first wife was Nancy, daughter of James Bell, of Long Glade, and her children were: 1. Sarah, wife of Robert Christian; 2. James, who was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and known for many years as Captain James Bell; and 3. Nancy, wife of John Brownlee, of the Greenville neighborhood.

The second wife of Major Bell was a Miss Cunningham, who had one child, a daughter, who died young.

The third wife was Rebecca Hays, mother of Samuel H. Bell, deceased, and Francis Bell, now of Pulaski county.

III. Francis Bell, son of James, married Sally, daughter of James Bell, of Long Glade, who had only one child, a son named James, who died in his youth.

IV. Ann Bell, wife of Francis Gardiner, a soldier of the Revolution.

Their children were the late James and Samuel Gardiner, Mrs. Henry Sterrett, Mrs. Robert Wright, and others.

V. Betty, the next daughter, was the wife of Benjamin Brown, and mother of Major Joseph Brown, a prominent citizen of the county for many years, who removed to Illinois in 1837, and afterwards to Missouri. Major Brown's wife was a daughter of Jacob Swoope, the old merchant and Congressman.

VI. Mary, third daughter of James Bell, died unmarried.

The Stone Church Bells.—There is some uncertainty in regard to the name of the ancestor of this family. It was probably Joseph, as a Joseph Bell purchased a lot in Staunton, in 1747, (see page 39). All that is certainly known of him is, that he was a married man and had children, one of whom was named Joseph, and that he and his wife were murdered. On a certain Sunday, the year not known, the children of the family went to church, and upon returning home found that their parents had been killed in their dwelling. Two white "indentured servants," a man and a woman, who had disappeared and were never heard of, were supposed to have perpetrated the deed.

Joseph Bell, son of the former, was born in Augusta, May 25, 1742, and died in 1823. His wife was Elizabeth Henderson. Their residence was on the present macadamized turnpike, about four miles north of Staunton.

The children of Joseph and Elizabeth Bell, who attained maturity, were three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters was the wife of the senior John Wayt, and the other the wife of Dr. John Johnston. (See pages 198 and 200).

I. William Bell, son of Joseph, known as Major Bell, was for many years County Surveyor of Augusta. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Captain James Allen (see "The Allens"). Their only son was the late William J. D. Bell. Their daughters were: 1. Elizabeth Allen, wife of Joseph D. Keyser, of Alleghany county; 2. Susan, wife of James Craig, of Mount Meridian, Augusta; 3. Mary, wife of Addison Hyde; 4. Margaret A., who married, first, John Crawford (he dying childless), and, secondly, Colonel James Crawford; 5. Nancy, wife of Zachariah McChesney; 6. Sarah, second wife of John Wayt, Junior; 7. Rebecca, wife of Benjamin T. Reid; 8. Julia, wife of Alexander W. Arbuckle of Greenbrier; and, 9. Jane, wife of Rev. John A. Van Lear.

II. James Bell, son of Joseph, was born in 1772, and died in 1836. He was long the senior Justice of the Peace in Augusta (see page 256). His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Captain James Allen, whose children, leaving posterity, were the late Colonel William A. Bell, and Sarah, first wife of John Wayt, Junior. The last wife of James Bell was Margaret Craig, and her children were, John J., David S., J. Wayt, and Henderson M. Bell, Mrs. Jane Arbuckle, of Greenbrier, Mrs. Bettie Kinney, and Mrs. Margaret Young, of Staunton.

III. Joseph Bell, Junior, the third son of Joseph, Senior, resided during

most of his life in Rockbridge county, near Goshen. His wife was a daughter of Alexander Nelson (see page 225), and Nelson Bell, of Rockbridge, and Johnston E. Bell, of Greenbrier, are two of his sons.

The Bells of Long Glade.—James Bell came from Ireland and settled on Long Glade, Augusta, about 1740. His wife was Agnes Hogshead. He is said to have been a school teacher, and also a surveyor and scrivener. He probably was the James Bell who was one of the first county magistrates in 1745. His children were :

I. John Bell married three times, successively. His first wife, a widow Young, and his second, Esther Gamble (sister of Colonel Robert Gamble), had no children. His third wife, Elizabeth Griffith, had four sons and two daughters. He served two "tours" during the Revolution.

The children of John and Elizabeth were: 1. William, and 2. Abel (both of whom went to Illinois); 3. James R. Bell, who married Mary J. Brownlee. He served in the Confederate army, Fifth Virginia regiment. Was taken sick at Swift Run Gap in 1862, and died in a short time. His son, Brownlee Bell, a member of Lilly's company, Twenty-fifth regiment, was taken prisoner, and died at Fort Delaware in 1863. Three daughters of James R. Bell survive. 4. Francis, died young, unmarried. 5. Mrs. Rebecca Curry, of Greenbrier. 6. Mrs. Nancy Whitmore, of Augusta.

II. William Bell, son of James and Agnes, never married. Killed in battle during the Revolution.

III. Francis Bell, married Polly Ervin. No children.

IV. David Bell was in the military service during the war of 1812, and was called Captain Bell. His wife was a Miss Christian. He had five children, two of whom died young. The other three were—

1. James Bell married Sarah Coyner, and had seven sons, six of whom served in the Confederate army during the war of 1861-'5, viz.: (1) Alexander, died of disease contracted in the army; (2) Addison, killed at Chancellorsville, 1863; (3) Luther, died of disease contracted in the army, 1862; (4) William, severely wounded at Kernstown, March, 1862, practicing medicine in Fauquier; (5) Daniel, wounded at Gettysburg, still survives; (6) Frank, wounded during war, survives. The first, second, fifth and sixth were members of Company C, Fifth Virginia regiment, "Stonewall brigade"; the third was a member of the Fifty-second regiment, and the fourth of the "Liberty Hall" company, Fourth regiment. Samuel, the seventh son of James and Sarah Bell, was not in the army, being quite young.

2. John Bell, son of David, married Sophia Ervin, and had seven sons and two daughters, viz: (1) David, Company C, Fifth regiment, died in military hospital at Lynchburg, June 24, 1863; (2) Elisha, member of Carpenter's Battery, wounded at Antietam, lives near Fredericksburg; (3) William, Company C, Fifth regiment, wounded at Cedar Creek, 1864, survives; (4) Alexander, Company C, Fifth regiment, taken prisoner at Antietam, and died at Fort Delaware, September 24, 1863; (5) Hendren,

Company C, Fifth regiment, severely wounded at Gettysburg, and afterwards courier for General John B. Gordon, lives in Augusta; (6) John, practicing medicine in Chicago; (7) Samuel, practicing medicine on Long Glade, Augusta; (8) Mary, married George H. Ervin; (9) Margaret, not married.

3. Betsy, daughter of David Bell, married Bethuel Herring.

V. James Bell, son of James and Agnes, went to Kentucky and died childless

VI. Thomas Bell, son of James and Agnes, married Rebecca Robertson, of Botetourt. He inherited his father's homestead, the present Dudley farm, and died in 1854, aged eighty-two years. His children were—

1. James, married Annie Blair, and had seven children, viz: (1) Thomas M., Company C, Fifth regiment, mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; (2) James A., Company C, Fifth regiment, severely wounded at Kernstown and died in consequence. The remaining children of James and Annie Bell are daughters, all single.

2. Alexander R. Bell, son of Thomas and Rebecca, married Clara Hogshead, and had two sons and five daughters. His son, Thomas A., Fifth regiment, killed at Spotsylvania Courthouse in 1864. His son, James F., and three daughters survive. One of the daughters is the wife of Samuel Bell, son of Samuel, and another the wife of Moses Hutton, of Hardy county.

3. Samuel Bell, son of Thomas and Rebecca, married Sarah Eidson, and had seven children. His son, Thomas P., sergeant of Company C, Fifth regiment, was mortally wounded at Hatcher's Creek, Dinwiddie county, February, 1865. Another son, John V., served in Fitz. Lee's cavalry. Four sons and one daughter survive.

VII. Nancy Bell, daughter of James and Agnes, was the first wife of Major Samuel Bell, of North Mountain.

VIII. Sally Bell, daughter of James and Agnes, was the wife of Francis Bell, of North Mountain.

Of the descendants of James and Agnes Bell, eighteen were soldiers in the Confederate army during the war of 1861-'5; five were killed in battle or died of wounds, and six died of disease contracted in the army.

CAPTURE AND RESCUE OF MRS. ESTILL AND JAMES TRIMBLE.

Allusion is made on page 126 to the capture by Indians of "one of the Trimbles" near the present village of Churchville; and on page 191 the capture of Mrs. Estill is referred to. Since the publication of the ANNALS, the writer has obtained much information in regard to the capture of the persons named, and the circumstances are too interesting to be omitted here.

Mrs. Estill and young Trimble, her half-brother, afterwards Captain James Trimble, were captured at the same time, but in what year was until recently unknown. One writer puts the date as 1752; another, 1758; a third, 1770, and a fourth, 1778. The incident occurred, however, in 1764, during the last Indian raid into the county, and about the time of the second Kerr's Creek massacre. All accounts agree in the statement that John Trimble, the father of James and step-father of Mrs. Estill, was killed at the time of the capture, and the records of the county show that his death occurred in the fall of 1764. He lived on Middle river, two miles from Churchville, five from Buffalo Gap, and seven from Staunton, or thereabouts.

Besides the date of this occurrence, there is much diversity of statement in regard to many of the circumstances. The memoir of Mrs. Jane Trimble, wife of Captain James Trimble, written by her grandson, the Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, D. D., a minister of the Methodist Church, gives the most detailed account of the affair which we have seen. The author states that a white man named Dickinson, who had fled from Virginia to escape punishment for crime, entered the Valley at the head of thirty Indians, and encouraged them in their cruel work. They raided the dwelling of John Trimble, and killed him as he was going out in the morning to plow. James, then a boy about eight years old, his half-sister, Mrs. Estill, and a negro boy were taken prisoners. Mr. Estill, according to this account, was wounded, but escaped. Where Mrs. Trimble and other members of the family were at the time, or how they escaped, is not stated. A strong stone house stood then, as now, on the opposite side of Middle river, within a mile of Trimble's, and possibly some of the family had taken refuge there. It was called a fort, and is known as the "Old Keller House." The Indians must have passed this house in coming from Alexander Crawford's to John Trimble's. The Trimble dwelling was stripped by the Indians of its most valuable contents, and then burned. Four horses were taken and loaded with the plunder. The Indians, with their prisoners and horses, retreated to a cave in the North Mountain, where they had arranged to meet two other divisions of their party. They traveled all night and met their comrades in the morning, who had secured prisoners and plunder in other settlements. The united bands prosecuted their retreat with great rapidity for five days and nights.

The statement that Trimble was going out to plow when the Indians assailed him is a local tradition.

The morning after the murder of John Trimble, Captain George Moffett, his step-son, and the brother of Mrs. Estill, was in pursuit of the enemy, with twenty-five men collected during the previous night. The Indians had fifteen hours' start, but Moffett and his party rapidly gained on them. The fact that the pursuers moved more rapidly than the pursued was a well known one in Indian warfare, the latter being generally encumbered and losing time in the effort to conceal their trail. In the morning of the fifth day, the whites in front of their party

discovered the Indians on a spur of the Alleghany Mountain, and upon a consultation it was concluded to pause in the pursuit and make an attack after dark.

The Indians had stopped at a spring near the foot of the mountain. Their food was exhausted, and Dickinson had gone in search of game. Moffett's party were within a mile of the savages, and stealthily drawing nearer, when they were startled by the report of a gun. Supposing they had been discovered, the whites dropped their knapsacks and started in a run towards the Indians. They had gone only a few hundred yards when a wounded deer bounded across their path. One of the men struck the animal in its face with his hat, which caused it to turn and run back. Another report of a gun and a whoop, satisfied the whites that one of the Indian party had killed the deer, and that the whoop was a call for help to carry it into camp. An Indian on horseback was immediately seen approaching at a rapid pace. The whites, concealed in tall grass, were not discovered by him till he was in the midst of them; and they dispatched him in an instant, before his companions in camp were aware of their approach.

Some of the prisoners were tied with tugs, while the women and boys were unconfined. Mrs. Estill was sitting on a log sewing ruffles on a shirt of her husband, at the bidding of the Indian who claimed her as his prize. James Trimble was at the spring getting water. The Indians had barely time to get their guns before the whites were upon them. At first, most of the startled prisoners ran some distance, and, becoming mingled with the Indians, it was impossible for the rescuers to fire; but discovering their mistake, they turned and ran to their friends. Then the firing began on both sides. The negro boy was shot, and from the blood discovered on the trail of the flying Indians, it was evident that several of them were wounded.

Moffett and his party desisted from the pursuit, and collecting the stolen property and removing to a distance, spent the night. Early the next morning they began their homeward journey. The Indians, however, rallied, and getting ahead of the whites sought to ambush them in a narrow pass. In this they failed, as also in another attempt of the same kind, in a laurel thicket. They then fell to the rear and followed the whites for several days; but being foiled in all their schemes, they turned off to an unprotected settlement, which was assailed in their usual manner. The Augusta men reached home unhurt, except one who was wounded in the mountain pass, and was carried on a litter. The loss of the Indians was six killed and several badly wounded.

Such is the account given in the memoir of Mrs. Trimble.

In Collins's History of Kentucky (volume II, page 767), we find a sketch of Captain James Trimble, which gives a different version of the affair. The writer of this account states that the prisoners were captured by a party of nine Indians, led by a half-breed named Dickson; that immediately after the capture, James Trimble was adopted as a son by Dickson; that Captain Moffett raised a party of eighteen men, and

overtook the Indians near the present White Sulphur Springs; and that at the first fire all the Indians were killed, except Dickson, who escaped.

The late John A. Trimble, of Ohio, a son of Captain James Trimble, in one of his numerous and interesting communications to the *Hillsboro Gazette*, gave a third account of the affair. Describing a trip he made on horseback from Mossy creek, in Augusta county, to his home in Ohio, probably in 1827, Mr. Trimble said:

"I was soon in the wild pass of the North Mountain, and approaching Buffalo Gap, in the vicinity of the early home of my father, when I overtook a venerable old gentleman on horseback, who gave me his name, William Kincaid, and inquired my name and residence. He said the name was familiar; he had known a Captain James Trimble who was a native of Augusta. When informed that he was my father, the old gentleman was startled; he stopped his horse and shook hands most cordially. 'Is it possible!' he exclaimed. 'Why, I was a young man of eighteen when your father was a prisoner, with his sister, young Mrs. Edmonson, afterwards Estill, and I was one of the twelve men who went with Colonel George Moffett in pursuit, and rescued the prisoners away across the Alleghanies. Why, it seems as fresh to my memory as of yesterday, and we are now within a few miles of where your grandfather was killed and his house pillaged by Dickson and his ferocious band of Shawnees. But we had our revenge, and Dickson, their leader, with a boy, were the only ones who escaped from our rifles, for we took them completely by surprise, feasting and sleeping around their camp-fire.'" Mr. Kincaid said that "at one time Colonel Moffett seemed discouraged, having lost the trail, when, fortunately, one of the men found the blue-worsted garter of Mrs. Edmonson hanging on a bush, where she had placed it while traveling at night."

Kincaid and James Trimble were both members of Captain George Mathews's company at Point Pleasant, in 1774.

We may add that a family of "Edmistons" lived in the county as early as 1746, but we have no information other than the above that Kitty Moffett was the widow of one of them when she married Benjamin Estill.

We have still another account of the killing of John Trimble and capture of his son and step-daughter, embraced in a letter written by Mr. John A. Trimble, March 28, 1843, a copy of which is in the hands of Judge John H. McCue, of Staunton.

In this letter Mr. Trimble gives the date as 1770, an error of six years, his grandfather having been killed in 1764. He says his father, James Trimble, and a negro boy named Adam, while plowing corn, were surprised by a party of Indians and made prisoners. [It is probable that *the negro* was plowing *for wheat*, as James Trimble was too young at the time to hold the plow, being only eight years old, and the season (October) was too late for corn.] The alarm was given at the house by the horses running off, and, suspecting the cause, the father, John Trimble, proceeded with his gun to reconnoitre. The Indians, having secured

the prisoners and left them in charge of several lads, started to the house. On the way they encountered John Trimble in a strip of woods, and shot and scalped him. His wife escaped from the dwelling and concealed herself near enough to witness the plundering and burning of the premises. Mrs. Estill (so called here by Mr. Trimble) was *enceinte*, and being unable to fly was made prisoner. Nothing is said in reference to Mr. Estill.

While this was going on, the young Indians were amusing themselves by throwing their tomahawks at the tree to which James Trimble was tied, often just missing his head.

The account given by Mr. Trimble, in this letter, of the retreat of the Indians, the pursuit by Captain Moffett, and the rescue of the prisoners, is substantially the same as that given by the Rev. Dr. Trimble. He, however, says nothing about "a cave in the North Mountain," or any other parties of Indians, and says the number of men with Moffett was fifteen or twenty. The number of Indians he puts at eight or nine.

Dickson is said to have been a renegade half-blood Indian, who was well-known to the white settlers, among whom he had lived for several years. When hostilities broke out he joined a band of Shawnees, and became a formidable leader. He had often been at John Trimble's house, and after scalping Trimble, exhibited the trophy to the boy James, saying: "Jim, here's the old man's scalp. Do you know it? If you stay with me, I will make a good Indian of you; but if you try to run off, I will have your scalp." He treated Mrs. Estill with respect, walking constantly by her side as she rode on a horse through the passes of the mountains. Mrs. Estill's first child was born a few weeks after her return.

The negro boy Adam was a native African of recent importation, and spoke but little English. Mr. Trimble often heard him, in his old age, relate the incidents of his captivity. During the retreat of the Indians, Adam one day stirred up a "yellow jacket's nest," just as the sparsely-clad savages were filing along, and some of them were assailed and stung by the insects. This so pleased the simple-minded negro that he was about to repeat the act, when the Indian boys administered to him a sound beating.

Just before the arrival of the whites at the Indian camp, Dickson sent James Trimble to the spring for water, which, being somewhat muddy when presented, was thrown in the face of the boy, who was threatened with the tomahawk, and ordered to bring another supply. He returned to the spring, and while waiting for the water to clear was startled by the report of rifles. Surmising that rescuers were at hand, he ran in the direction of the sound and placed himself among his friends.

At the moment of the firing, Dickson was standing by Mrs. Estill, leaning on his gun, and giving directions about ruffling a shirt she was making for him. She sprang to her feet and ran towards the whites, taking the precaution to snatch up a tin vessel and cover her head with it. Dickson pursued her, and hurling his tomahawk, knocked the vessel

off without injury to her person. He almost immediately confronted Captain Moffett, at whom he fired, but missed, and then turned and fled, making good his escape. Moffett's gun was empty.

Adam had concealed himself during the firing behind a tree, and being mistaken for an Indian was shot at by one of the white men and wounded slightly in the arm.

Mr. Trimble states that, except Dickson, all the Indians fell at the first fire, either killed or mortally wounded. Dickson followed the whites on their return, and fired upon and wounded one of them, named Russell, who was carried home on a litter. Russell encountered Dickson at the battle of Point Pleasant, and killed him in a hand-to-hand conflict.

It is said that the whole number of prisoners carried off by the Indians and rescued as described was six or eight; but who they were, besides those mentioned, is not stated.

MASSACRE OF THOS. GARDINER AND HIS MOTHER.

Thomas Gardiner, Jr., lived on a farm lying on Dry Branch, Augusta county, two and a half miles northeast of Buffalo Gap, where John A. Lightner now lives. According to tradition, he and his mother were killed by Indians, but exactly when is not known. His wife, Rebecca, qualified as administratrix of his estate, June 19, 1764, and it is presumed that his death occurred a short time before that date. Tradition states that, on a Sunday evening, he went out to see after a cow and calf, and was killed at the spring, within a hundred yards of his dwelling. No one knows by what means his wife and children escaped, nor where his mother was when killed. He had two sons, one of whom, Samuel, was the ancestor of the Mint Spring Gardiners. The other, Francis, was a soldier of the Revolution, who died July 26, 1842, father of the late James and Samuel Gardiner and others.

Thomas Gardiner was a near neighbor of Alexander Crawford, who also was killed by Indians, as related elsewhere in this Supplement. [See "The Crawfords."] Their dwellings were about two miles apart. Gardiner was killed before June 19, 1764, as stated, and possibly Crawford's death occurred at the same time. If the Indians came through Buffalo Gap, they must have passed Crawford's dwelling to reach Gardiner's, and it would seem unaccountable that the one should be taken and the other left. But the proceedings of Indians were often as eccentric as the devastations of a spring frost, which cuts down one stalk of corn and passes over another. All we know certainly in regard to Crawford's latter days is, that he was alive February 18, 1762, when he became one of the securities of Thomas Gardiner, Jr., in a guardian's bond; and that he was dead by November court, 1764,

when his administrator qualified. He owned an unusual amount of personal property, and in the ordinary course of affairs his administrator would qualify as soon as possible after his death. It is, therefore, probable that he was a victim of the Indian raid of October, 1764.

We have no information of any Indian raid into the county in the spring, or early summer, of 1764, except the fact of the Gardiner massacre, just mentioned. This massacre may have been perpetrated by a single Indian, who penetrated by himself into the settlement. It is not said, however, that even one Indian was seen by a white man at that time, and a white ruffian may have committed the murders for the sake of plunder. An old story says that Gardiner had money buried in an iron pot, which his descendants could never find. Quite recently an empty ancient pot was found on the premises, having been washed out by a freshet, and it is thought to give color to the story.

SOME CURIOUS ORDERS OF COURT.—The November term, 1764, of the County Court of Augusta was a very busy one. It began on the 20th and continued five days. The proceedings cover seventy-six folio pages. At this term, Silas Hart qualified as high sheriff, and Dabney Carr, of Albemarle, as attorney-at-law. The estates of John Trimble and Alexander Crawford, both of whom had been killed by Indians in October preceding, were committed to their respective administrators. William Fleming, Sampson Mathews, George Skillern, Alexander McClanahan and Benjamin Estill were recommended for appointment as justices of the peace.

Among the orders we find the following: "Jacob Peterson having produced a certificate of his having received the Sacrament, and having taken the usual oaths to his Majesty's person and government, subscribed the abjuration oath and test, which is, on his motion, ordered to be certified, in order to his obtaining Letters of Naturalization."

The clerk who wrote the orders sometimes set the rules of grammar and spelling at defiance, as witness the following, which we copy literally:

"On complaint of Patrick Lacey, setting forth that his master, William Snoden, doth not provide cloaths for him, nor will Imploy him as his servant: It is ordered that the said Snoden be summoned to appear here the next Court, to answer the said complaint; and it is further ordered that the Church-wardens provide him Necessary Cloaths and that tney in the meantime hire him out to such persons that may think proper to Imploy him."

Patrick was no doubt a white "indented servant" (see page 17). His complaint came up at March court, 1765, and was dismissed, very likely to the relief of the master, who thus escaped being clothed and hired out by the church-wardens, as the order required *he* should be.

Another order of November term, 1764, is equally curious: "Ordered

that the church-wardens of Augusta Parish bind Michael Eagin of the age of nine years in September last, son of Patrick Eagin, to John Patrick, the father of the said Michael having runaway according to law."

THE ACADIAN FRENCH—ALEXANDER McNUTT.

The history of the expulsion of the Acadian French from Nova Scotia is one of the darkest pages in the annals of Great Britain. The ancestors of these people settled in the province before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. They occupied a beautiful and fertile country, and in course of time farm-houses and villages sprang up over the country. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the province was ceded to Great Britain, and the French population submitted to the transfer without opposition. They, however, for some years, refused to swear allegiance to the new Government. When war again arose between England and France, the French of Nova Scotia were regarded with distrust by their British rulers, and it was determined to expel them from the province. Their villages were laid waste, and the country was reduced to a solitude. Seven thousand men, women and children were driven on board ships, and scattered among the English colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia. In 1755, eleven hundred and forty of these "French Neutrals," as they were called, were landed at Hampton, in Virginia, without means of support, or previous notice of their coming. Governor Dinwiddie and his Council maintained them at the public expense for four months, but the opposition on the part of the people to their remaining in the colony was universal. No public land remained in lower Virginia upon which to settle them, and west of the Blue Ridge the French and Indians were waging a ruthless war upon the frontier settlers, rendering it unsafe to send them to that region. The Governor described them in one of his numerous letters as "bigoted Papists, lazy, and of a contentious behavior." Finally, when the General Assembly met, it was determined by that body to ship the unfortunate people to England, and this was done at a cost to the colony of £5,000.

On pages 46, 82 and 84 mention is made of Alexander McNutt as a resident of Augusta county. He is supposed to have been in confidential relations with Governor Dinwiddie, to whom (and not to Governor Fauquier) he delivered his account of the Sandy Creek Expedition of 1756. After his affray in Staunton with Andrew Lewis, he went to England, and, being recommended by the Governor of Virginia, was admitted to an audience by the King. Ever afterwards he wore the prescribed court dress. The French having been driven out of Nova Scotia as related, McNutt received from the Government grants of extensive

tracts of land in that province upon condition of introducing other settlers. He accordingly brought over many people from the north of Ireland, including persons of his own name, and a sister, who married a Mr. Weir. Admiral Cochrane, of the British navy, is believed to be a descendant of Mrs. Weir, and other of her descendants are now living in Nova Scotia.

A letter from Halifax, Nova Scotia, published in the *Boston Gazette* of October 26, 1761, says: "Last Friday arrived here the ship Hopewell, of Londonderry, by which came upwards of two hundred persons for the settlement of this Province, with Colonel Alexander McNutt, who, we are informed, has contracted for five thousand bushels of wheat, five thousand bushels of potatoes, etc., etc., for the use of the Irish settlers." In November, 1762, McNutt arrived with one hundred and seventy settlers, and at different times with many more. The last mention of him in the archives of the Province is in 1769, when the Attorney-General complained that he had parceled out certain lands without authority.

While living in Nova Scotia, in 1761, McNutt executed a power of attorney, authorizing his brother, John, to sell and convey his real estate. In pursuance of this instrument, John McNutt, on August 16, 1785, conveyed to Thomas Smith, in consideration of £110, lot No. 10 in Staunton, which was purchased by Alexander in 1750 for £3, as stated on page 46. Buildings afterwards erected on the lot were long known as the "Bell Tavern." Captain Thomas Smith was the father-in-law of Michael Garber, who came into possession of the property and owned it for many years.

Alexander McNutt seems to have returned to Nova Scotia after the Revolution, as in the deed of 1785 he is described as "late of Augusta county, now of Halifax, Nova Scotia." But he did not remain there long. He appears to have been a visionary man, and in his latter years, at least somewhat of a religious enthusiast. While living in Nova Scotia, he attempted to found there a settlement to be called "New Jerusalem." It is presumed that his lands in that Province were confiscated when he came away and joined the American "rebels"; but in 1796 he undertook to convey by deed 100,000 acres in Nova Scotia to the Synod of Virginia, in trust for the benefit of Liberty Hall Academy, in Rockbridge, among other purposes "for the support of public lectures in said seminary annually, on man's state by nature and his recovery by free and unmerited grace through Christ Jesus, and against opposite errors." Possibly finding that this deed would not do, he executed another the next year directly to the trustees of Liberty Hall, for the same uses. The second deed was witnessed by Andrew Alexander, Conrad Speece and Archibald Alexander. It is unnecessary to say that Liberty Hall did not get the land.

McNutt never married, and left no posterity. His old-fashioned dress sword was preserved by his collateral descendant, Alexander McNutt Glasgow, of Rockbridge; but at the time of "Hunter's Raid," in 1864,

the silver-mounted scabbard was carried off, leaving only the naked blade.

John McNutt, a brother of Alexander, settled on North river, Rock-bridge. His wife was Catherine Anderson, a great-aunt of Judge Francis T. Anderson. One of his sons, Alexander, was the father of Governor Alexander G. McNutt, of Mississippi, and grandfather of General Frank Paxton and General Albert G. Jenkins.

A daughter of John McNutt married, first, Lieutenant McCorkle, who was mortally wounded at the battle of the Cowpens, the grandfather of the Rev. Alexander B. McCorkle, and great-grandfather of Thomas McCorkle, Esq. Her second husband was Arthur Glasgow, grandfather of William A. Glasgow, Esq., and Colonel J. K. Edmondson. To the former we are indebted for most of the facts here given.

THE CUNNINGHAMS.

Robert Cunningham, a native of north Ireland, settled on a farm called Rock Spring, in Augusta county, about the year 1735. He was one of the first set of justices of the peace appointed in 1745, and afterward, it is said, a member of the House of Burgesses. His wife was a widow Hamilton, and the mother of several children at the time of her second marriage. One of her daughters, Mary Hamilton, married David Campbell, and was the mother of John and Arthur Campbell, and others. (See "The Campbells.") Two of the daughters of Robert Cunningham also married Campbells. He had no son. His daughter, Martha, about the year 1750, married Walter Davis, who became the owner of Rock Spring farm. Mr. Davis never held civil office, but was an elder of Tinkling Spring church and a man of much influence. His daughter, Margaret, married John Smith, and was the mother of Judge Daniel Smith, of Rockingham. His son, William Davis, born in 1765, married Annie Caldwell, and died about 1851, aged eighty-six. He was a man of high standing in the community, a justice of the peace, high sheriff, etc. Walter Davis, Jr., son of William, born in 1791, was for many years one of the two commissioners of the revenue in Augusta county, and noted for his faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties of his office. His wife was Rebecca Van Lear. William C. Davis, a brother of Walter Davis, Jr., removed to Missouri in 1836 or 1837. Dr. Thomas Parks, of Missouri, is the only surviving grandchild of Walter Davis, Sr.

John Cunningham, believed to have been a brother of Robert, lived in Staunton, his residence being on Lot No. 1, southwest corner of Augusta street and Spring Lane. He had three daughters and one son. His oldest daughter was Mrs. Margaret Reed, mentioned on page 153, who was baptized by Mr. Craig in 1747, and died in 1827. Another

daughter, Isabella, married Major Robert Burns, and was the mother of Mrs. Waterman and Mrs. Gambill, of Rockingham. The third daughter of John Cunningham, Elizabeth, married Captain Thomas Smith. According to family tradition, Captain Smith commanded the only troop of cavalry that went into the Continental service from Augusta during the Revolutionary war. His daughters were Mrs. Michael Garber, Mrs. Moses McCue, and Mrs. John Jones. Captain Walter Cunningham, only son of John, removed to Kentucky in 1788, and thus the name disappeared from the county.

We are indebted to Major James B. Dorman, a grandson of Mrs. Moses McCue, for most of the above facts.

THE POAGES.

Robert Poage, with many other settlers in the Valley, appeared at Orange court, May 22, 1740, to "prove his importation," with the view of taking up public lands. The record sets forth that he, his wife, Elizabeth, and nine children, named, came from Ireland to Philadelphia, "and from thence to this colony," at his own expense. He may have come some years earlier than the date mentioned, but we find no trace of him before that time. Alexander Breckenridge proved his importation on the same day, and very likely the two families came over in the same ship.

Mr. Poage settled on a plantation three miles north of Staunton, which he must have purchased from William Beverley, as the land was in Beverley's Manor. The tract contained originally seven hundred and seventy-two acres. It was there, no doubt, that the young preacher, McAden, obtained his first dinner in Virginia on Saturday, June 21, 1755. (See page 66.)

But he acquired other lands directly from the government. There is before us a patent on parchment, executed by Governor Gooch, July 30, 1742, granting to Robert Poage three hundred and six acres of land "in the county of Orange, on the west side of the Blue Ridge," to be held "in free and common soccage, and not in *capite* or by knight's service," in consideration of thirty-five shillings; provided the grantee should pay a fee rent of one shilling for every fifty acres, annually, "on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel," etc. The seal attached to the patent has on it an impression of the royal crown of Great Britain.

The will of Robert Poage, dated October 20, 1773, was proved in court March 6, 1774. The executors were William Lewis and testator's son, John. The testator mentions his sons John, Thomas, Robert, George and William, and his daughters Martha Woods, Elizabeth Crawford and Margaret Robertson. To the last six he gave only

"one pistole" each, having provided for them otherwise. The son Thomas is not named in the Orange county court record, and the presumption is that he was born after the family came to America. The record referred to mentions, however, two daughters, Mary and Sarah, who are not named in the will. Both had probably died before the date of the will. One of these, it is supposed, was the first wife of Major Robert Breckenridge (son of Alexander), who died while quite young, leaving two sons, Robert and Alexander Breckenridge, who became prominent citizens of Kentucky. (See page 140, and also "Mrs. Floyd's Narrative.")

The only children of Robert and Elizabeth Poage, of whom we have any particular account, are their sons John and Thomas.

1. John Poage qualified as assistant to Thomas Lewis, Surveyor of Augusta county, May 20, 1760. In 1763, he was a vestryman of Augusta Parish (see page 110). On March 17, 1778, he became high sheriff, and on the next day qualified as county surveyor. His will, dated February 16, 1789, and proved in court April 22, 1789, mentions his wife, Mary, and his children, Robert, George, James, John, Thomas, Elizabeth and Ann. Of most of these nothing is known.

1. Robert Poage, son of John, qualified as assistant county surveyor, June 16, 1778. Nothing else is known of him.

2. James Poage. A person of this name married a daughter of Mrs. Martha Woods (daughter of Robert Poage, Sr.), and removed to Kentucky. If this was James the son of John, he and his wife were first cousins. In 1796, a James Poage was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, from Clarke county.

3. John Poage, son of John, succeeded his father as county surveyor. He lived on a farm near Mowry's Mill, about five miles north of Staunton, and died in 1827, leaving several children, most of whom went west. His son James, who remained in Augusta, died in 1876.

4. Thomas Poage, son of John, Sr., was a promising young minister, who died in 1793. He had recently married a Miss Jane Watkins, to whom, and his brother John, he left his estate. The witnesses to the will were the Rev. William Wilson and the Rev. John Poage Campbell. The latter and John Poage were appointed executors. Mr. Campbell's name was originally simply John Campbell, but he added the name Poage on account of his devotion to his friend, Thomas Poage (see page 192).

5. Elizabeth, daughter of John Poage, Sr., was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Moses Hoge, long president of Hampden Sidney College. She was married August 23, 1783, and died June, 1802. Her three sons were eminent ministers, viz: Rev. Dr. James Hoge, of Columbus, Ohio; Rev. John Blair Hoge, a man of brilliant genius, who died young, at Martinsburg; and Rev. Samuel Davies Hoge, who also died young, the father of the Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond.

Of George and Ann Poage, the remaining children of John Poage, Sr., nothing is known.

II. Thomas Poage, son of Robert, Sr., inherited and lived on his father's homestead. His wife was Polly McClanahan. His will, proved in court, January 24, 1803, mentions his children, viz: Elijah, Robert, John, William, Elizabeth, Ann, Polly and Agnes.

1. Elijah Poage married Nancy Grattan, daughter of John Grattan (see pages 177-8), July 3, 1787, and went to Kentucky.

2. Robert Poage, son of Thomas, Sr., married Martha Crawford, September 15, 1791, and went to Kentucky.

3. John Poage, son of Thomas, Sr., married, November 27, 1792, Mrs. Rachel Crawford, widow of John Crawford, of Augusta, and daughter of Hugh Barclay, of Rockbridge. He lived in Rockbridge, on a farm given to him by his father, and was the grandfather of Colonel William T. Poage of Lexington.

4. William Poage, youngest son of Thomas, Sr., was the Major Poage who lived many years on the ancestral farm, three miles from Staunton. His first wife was Betsy, daughter of Colonel Andrew Anderson. She died without issue, and he married again, Peggy Allen (see "The Allens"), by whom there was a large family. His son Thomas, a rising lawyer in southwest Virginia, was Colonel of the Fiftieth Virginia regiment when he was killed, on Blackwater, in February, 1863. One of Major Poage's daughters is the wife of General James A. Walker, late Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. To A. W. Poage, of Wythe, a son of Major Poage, we are indebted for much of this family history.

5. Ann Poage, daughter of Thomas, Sr., married Major Archibald Woods, of Botetourt, March 5, 1789, who was a son of Mrs. Martha Woods, daughter of Robert Poage, Sr. Major Woods removed to Ohio county, and died in 1846. His son, Thomas, who was cashier of the North Western Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, was the father of the Rev. Edgar Woods, of Pantops Academy, Albemarle.

6. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Poage, Sr., was the wife of the Rev. William Wilson, of Augusta church. (See page 135.)

7. Polly, daughter of Thomas Poage, Sr., was the wife of Thomas Wilson, a brother of the Rev. William Wilson. Thomas Wilson lived at Morgantown, Northwest Virginia, and was a lawyer, member of Congress, etc. His son, the Rev. Norval Wilson, was long a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of his daughters, Mrs. Louisa Lowrie, was a missionary in India. Among the grandsons of Thomas Wilson are Bishop Alpheus Wilson and E. W. Wilson, the present Governor of West Virginia.

8. Agnes Poage, daughter of Thomas, Sr., died unmarried.

Another family of Poages came from Ireland and settled in Rockbridge county. The name of the ancestor is not known. He was, probably, a brother of Robert Poage, Sr., who settled in Augusta about 1740. His wife was Jane Somers. They had ten children. One of the sons, Jonathan, was the grandfather of Dr. Poage, late of Rockbridge, of Mrs. Lane, a missionary in Brazil, and others. A daughter, Ann, was the wife of Isaac Caruthers, and has many descendants widely scattered.

Another daughter, Martha, married James Moore. The fifth child of James and Martha Moore was called Mary, after her father's oldest sister, who was the wife of Major Alexander Stuart, father of Judge Archibald Stuart. Mary Moore became the wife of the Rev. Samuel Brown, of New Providence. When a child, nine years of age, living with her parents in Abb's Valley, now Tazewell county, she and others were carried off by Indians, July 14, 1786, and detained in captivity three years.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR MEASURES.

For the only account of any proceedings under the ordinances passed by the State Convention in July, 1775, providing for the organization of "minute men," we are indebted to the "Gilmer Papers," issued in 1887 by the Virginia Historical Society. Commissioners from the counties of Buckingham, Amherst, Albemarle and Augusta, composing a district (see page 157), met on the 8th of September, 1775, at the house of James Woods, in Amherst, now Nelson. The commissioners from Augusta were Sampson Mathews, Alexander McClanahan and Samuel McDowell. It was resolved that Augusta furnish four companies of fifty men each, and that each of the other counties furnish two companies, making the total of ten companies and five hundred men required by the ordinance. George Mathews, of Augusta, was chosen colonel; Charles Lewis, of Albemarle, lieutenant-colonel; David Gaines, major; and Thomas Patterson (or Patteson, doubtless, of Buckingham), "commissary of masters."

The officers appointed for the Augusta companies were as follows:

1st. Benjamin Harrison, captain; Henry Evans, lieutenant; and Curd Custard, ensign.

2d. Daniel Stephenson, captain; John McMahon, lieutenant; and Samuel Henderson, ensign.

3d. Alexander Long, captain; James Sayres, lieutenant; and John Buchanan, ensign.

4th. William Lyle, Jr., lieutenant; and William Moore, ensign. The captain of this company was not named.

The first company was evidently intended to be raised in the northern part of the county, now Rockingham, and the fourth in the southern part, now Rockbridge.

The regiment was required to meet on the east side of the Blue Ridge, at a point to be designated by the colonel, within three miles of Rockfish Gap.

As far as we have learned, no other proceedings were taken in pursuance of the ordinance, and probably the regiment never mustered. In December following, an ordinance was passed for raising

seven regiments of regulars, in addition to the First and Second, and George Mathews was then appointed by the Convention lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth. (See pages 157, 158 and 160.) The latter ordinance superseded the former, which proposed merely a militia organization.

The ordinance of July, 1775, also called for two regiments of regulars, the First and Second, as mentioned on page 156, and the district commissioners, at their meeting in September, designated the officers for two companies. Among them was Thomas Hughes, but whether captain or lieutenant it is impossible to tell from Dr. Gilmer's memorandum. He was, however, no doubt, the Captain Hughes mentioned on page 159. William Robertson, of Augusta, was chosen a lieutenant.

Lieutenant Robertson entered the service in 1775, and was at the battles of Great Bridge, Brandywine and Germantown. Being a member of Colonel Mathews's regiment at Germantown, he was taken prisoner there, and detained three years. After his discharge, he rejoined the army and served till the close of the war. He died November 12, 1831.

[The only child of William Robertson was the wife of Charles A. Stuart, of Greenbrier, who, with his sons, William Robertson and John Stuart, succeeded to the old gentleman's property. He owned at one time the mill which stood where the mill of Witz & Holt is now, but sold it before his death to Jacob Smith.]

The following is said to have been written as an inscription for a flag of one of the Augusta companies during the Revolution. Whether it was so used, we do not know :

" We raise this banner to defend the cause
Of injured freedom and our country's laws ;
This banner, Britain, means no ill to thee :
We love as children, but we will be free."

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION, which occurred in Augusta, is related in the memoir of Mrs. Jane Allen Trimble. The women and children of that era were left in charge of the homesteads, and many females displayed as much patriotism and courage as the male members of their families. Rigid economy and untiring industry were practised in every household, and many families, whose sons and brothers were in the field as soldiers, were dependent upon their neighbors for the means of living.

A German family dwelling near the Stone church, seemed to be out of the pale of sympathy that pervaded society. They contributed neither men nor means to aid the cause, and were regarded as Tories, but afraid to avow their principles.

An officer of the Virginia line visited his family in Augusta in 1777, and was at a social party composed principally of females, when the conduct of the family alluded to was commented upon. A majority of the party urged that the Tories should be driven out of the neighborhood. Jane Allen and one of the Misses Grattan opposed the proposition, saying that the people, if driven away, would probably go to North Carolina and swell the number of active enemies. It was therefore agreed that the case should be put into the hands of the young women named, to be managed by them. The two heroines made their plan and proceeded to execute it at once. Disguised as Continental officers, it is said, they repaired to the house of the German, two miles off, late in the evening. The dogs announced their approach, and the men, seeing officers coming, hid themselves, the female head of the family presenting herself at the door of her dwelling. "Madam," said one of the recruiting officers, "more soldiers are needed. You have four sons and can spare two. Your family has been protected by your neighbors, while you have contributed nothing to relieve the women and children around you. You must either furnish men for the army, or supplies for the neighborhood."

The old woman exclaimed, "Mine Fader, vot vill ve do!" A voice from the loft cried out: "O give de money or provisions, and let de men stay at home." The husband was thereupon ordered down, and the contract then ratified was observed during the war.

The young women returned and made their report. Profound secrecy was enjoined and preserved, as to the persons engaged in the enterprise. The evening's entertainment was closed with a hymn, and a prayer for the Divine blessing, led by the good-man of the house.

ANDREW WALLACE.—Upon the authority of an old army list, it is stated on page 179 that Captain Wallace was killed at the battle of King's Mountain. Foote states, however, and no doubt correctly, that he was killed at Guilford. (See *Sketches of Virginia*, second series, page 147). He says: "Captain Andrew Wallace, from near Lexington, was in the regular service, and had always shown himself a brave man. That morning he expressed a mournful presage that he would fall that day. In the course of the action, he sheltered himself behind a tree, with some indications of alarm. Being reproached, he immediately left the shelter, and in a moment received his death wound."

Foote says, also: "A brother of his, Captain Adam Wallace, was with Buford at the terrible massacre on the Waxhaw. After killing many of the enemy with his espontoon" [a kind of pike], "he died, bravely fighting."

Another brother, Captain Hugh Wallace, in the regular army, died in Philadelphia, of small-pox.

THOMAS ADAMS, a native of the county of Essex, England, was in early life clerk of Henrico county court, Virginia, and later a merchant in London. Returning to Virginia, he settled in New Kent county. In 1766, he purchased from John Carlyle two hundred acres of land on the Great Calfpasture river, in Augusta. In 1771, he purchased from Carlyle two hundred and fifty acres in the same valley; and in 1772, he acquired from William Wills one hundred and ten acres on a "branch of the Great River of the Calf Pasture." He also acquired lands from the government by patent. All the deeds describe him as "Thomas Adams, of New Kent." It is well known that most of the African slaves imported into Virginia in former times were brought over by New England "skippers"; and from a bill of sale which has been preserved, it appears that on the 12th of May, 1773, in consideration of £42, 10s, Thomas Adams purchased a negro girl from "Joseph Hanwood, of Newbury, in the Province of New Hampshire, Marriner." (Virginia Historical Collections, Vol. VI, page 23.)

In 1778-'80, Mr. Adams was a member of the Continental Congress, from lower Virginia. During the year 1780 he removed to Augusta, and spent the remainder of his life here. A deed dated November 17, 1780, by which he conveyed two hundred and thirty-five acres of land, acquired by patent in 1769, to Moore Fauntleroy, describes him as a citizen of Augusta. In 1786, he represented the county in the State Senate. He is described as an ardent patriot, and from his writings, etc., he was evidently a man of great intelligence and benevolence.

He died at his home in the Pastures in the year 1788, leaving a widow, but no children. His will is dated October 14, 1785, and begins as follows: "Being about to take a perilous journey to the Ohio river." It was presented in the county court of Augusta and proved October 22, 1788. The testator provided amply for his wife, and constituted his brother, Richard, and his nephews, William Adams Fry, William Smith and William Adams, his residuary legatees and devisees. He was particularly solicitous for the welfare of his slaves, and enjoined it upon his legatees to treat them kindly, and "not to sell or barter them away as cattle." In regard to one of the negroes, he says: "As there is no man to whom I consider myself under greater obligations than to my slave Joe, I hereby declare Joe a freeman, and give him full and complete emancipation."

ERRATA.—The fort alluded to on page 98, as probably "*Vass's*," or "*Vaux's*," was more likely *Fort Dinwiddie*.

For "*chapel of care*," on page 101, read "*chapel of ease*."

Governor James Preston was *brother-in-law* of the first Governor Floyd, not "*father-in-law*," as stated on page 117.

For "*Clement R. Mason*," on page 334, read "*Claiborne R.*"

For "*decreed*," on page 161, read "*deemed*."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MOORE.

David Moore, with his mother and ten brothers and a sister, came from the north of Ireland to America, and settled in Borden's Grant. The maiden name of his mother was Baxter. When a young girl, she was in Londonderry, during the famous siege of 1689. David Moore's wife was Mary Evans, and his sons were William and Andrew. (See page 143.)

William Moore was born about the year 1748, at Cannicello, now in Rockbridge county, and received a plain education at schools in the neighborhood. From his boyhood he was remarkable for his temperate habits, intrepidity, and great physical strength. At times, when the country was in a state of alarm on account of the Indians, he would take solitary excursions and remain out all night by himself. In 1774, he participated in the battle of Point Pleasant. During the action, John Steele was wounded and about to be scalped, when Moore interposed, shooting one Indian and knocking down another with his rifle. He then shouldered Steele, who was a very large and heavy man, and after laying him down in a safe place nearly two miles off, returned to the fight. Steele was accustomed to say, "There was no other man in the army who could have done it, if he would; and no other who would have done it, if he could." Moore is believed to have been in the military service during the whole war of the Revolution, and at the surrender of Cornwallis, he held the rank of captain.

After the war, Captain Moore settled in Lexington as a merchant. It is said that he brought to that town the first sack of coffee ever seen there. Like most enterprising men, however, he was "in advance of his age." His customers were not acquainted with coffee, and it remained unsold till some Pennsylvanians arrived and purchased it. The people of Lexington and vicinity were quicker to learn the use of tea. As explained by an old lady living there, her husband "drank the broth," and she "ate the greens."

After merchandising in Lexington, Captain Moore had an iron furnace on South River, Rockbridge, and then lived near Fairfield. For many years he was a justice of the peace, and was high sheriff for two terms. He died in Lexington in 1841, aged ninety-three.

The wife of Captain Moore was Nancy McClung, and his children, were Samuel, David, John, Eliab, Jane, Isabella, Elizabeth and Nancy.

COLONEL JOHN ALLEN was born in what is now Rockbridge county, December 30, 1772. His father, James Allen, emigrated to Kentucky in 1780, and settled near the present town of Danville, but afterwards

removed to the vicinity of Bardstown. In this town young Allen went to school and acquired some classical learning. Coming to Virginia, he assisted in surveying a tract of land in Rockbridge, and was examined as a witness in court in a suit about the land. Judge Archibald Stuart, of Staunton, then a practicing lawyer, was employed in the case, and being pleased with the young man's intelligence, sought his acquaintance. The result was that Allen came to Staunton in 1791, and spent four years in Judge Stuart's office. He returned to Kentucky in 1795, and immediately entered upon a brilliant career. As a lawyer, he ranked with the first men of his profession. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he raised a regiment of riflemen, and was killed at the battle of the River Raisen, January 22, 1813. Allen county, Kentucky, was called for him. (See Collins's History of Kentucky.)

EMIGRATION TO KENTUCKY—PERILS BY THE WAY.

As stated on page 207, from the time of the first settlement of Kentucky till near the close of the eighteenth century, the most frequented route of travel from the Eastern and Northern States to Kentucky was called the "Wilderness Road." John Filson, a native of Delaware and one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, returned to his former home, in 1786, and kept a journal of the stopping places, and the distances between them. Starting from the "Falls of the Ohio" (Louisville), he mentions thirty-six places between that point and Staunton. Among the places named are Bardstown, Harrod's Station, Logan's Station, Cumberland Mountain, Powell's Mountain, Black Horse, Washington Courthouse, Head of Holston, Fort Chiswell, New River, Alleghany Mountain, Botetourt Courthouse, North Branch of James River, and Staunton. The distance from the Falls of the Ohio to Staunton by this route, as noted by Filson, was five hundred and nine miles. (Life of Filson, by Colonel R. T. Durrity.) The trip on horseback must have required considerably more than a month.

In the year 1783 or 1784 a large party of Augusta people—Allens, Moffetts, Trimbles and others—removed to Kentucky, going by the route just mentioned. Among the emigrants was Mrs. Jane Allen Trimble, wife of Captain James Trimble, a woman of rare excellence, in whose memoir we find a graphic account of the trip.

Soon after the Revolutionary war, Captain Trimble and others, who had been soldiers, went to Kentucky to locate the land-warrants issued to them for military services. They were delighted with the country, and on their return to Augusta a spirit of immigration was awakened throughout the county. The memoir states that it was in 1784, but other accounts say 1783. In September of one of those years, a company was

formed, consisting of eight or ten families, who made known that they would meet in Staunton on the 1st of October, in order to emigrate to Kentucky, and they invited others to join them, either in Staunton or on the route to Abingdon. On the Sabbath previous to their departure they attended their several churches, and heard their last sermons in Virginia, as they supposed. Mrs. Trimble, says the memoir, often referred to that day's religious experience as being unusually interesting and impressive. The services she attended were conducted by the Rev. James Waddell, and "the minister spoke of the separation of parents and children, brothers and sisters, friends and neighbors, who had been united in sweetest bonds of fellowship, in such a pathetic strain as to make all eyes fill with tears."

"The families met, according to agreement, in Staunton, October 1st. All rode upon horses, and upon other horses were placed the farming and cooking utensils, beds and bedding, wearing apparel, provisions, and last, but not least, the libraries, consisting of two Bibles,* half a dozen Testaments, the Catechism, the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, and the Psalms of David. Each man and boy carried his rifle and ammunition, and each woman her pistol, for their long journey was mostly through a wilderness, and that infested by savages.

"James Trimble's family consisted of a wife and three children, and four colored servants. The eldest child was a daughter by a former marriage. The other two were sons, one three years old and the other eleven months. These the mother carried, one in her lap and the other behind her. Thus equipped, the emigrants took up their line of march, after bidding farewell to their weeping friends. Mrs. Trimble had an uncle and brother, with their families, to accompany her.

"By the time the party reached Abingdon, they had increased to three hundred persons, and when they arrived at Bean's Station, a frontier post, they were joined by two hundred more from Carolina. Three-fourths of these were women and children." General Knox, of Revolutionary fame, afterwards Washington's Secretary of War, fell in with them at some point, which is not stated, and at Bean's Station the entire command of their movements was conceded to him.

General Knox organized the unincumbered horsemen, of whom there were not more than twenty, in two companies, one to go in front and the other in the rear, with the women and children and pack-horses in the middle. There was no road, and the trail being wide enough for only one horse, the emigrants went in single file, forming a line of nearly a mile long. At the eastern base of Clinch Mountain there was the first indication of Indians prowling near them. Clinch river was swollen by recent rains, and in crossing it Mrs. Trimble and

* Bibles were costly in those days. During colonial times, the printing of the English version in America was prohibited, and a heavy duty was laid on copies imported. The only copies of the Scriptures printed here before the Revolution were Eliot's Indian and Luther's German Bibles.

her children came near losing their lives. A Mrs. Ervin carried two negro children in a wallet thrown across her horse, and these were washed off by the current, but rescued by a Mr. Wilson.

A party of eight horsemen overtook the emigrants at Clinch river, and preceded them on the route. Measles broke out, and there was scarcely a family in the train that had not a patient to nurse ; but, notwithstanding their exposure to rain during several days, no death occurred.

Between Clinch river and Cumberland Gap, the emigrants came upon the remains of the eight horsemen who had passed on before them. They had been tomahawked, scalped and stripped by Indians, and some of the bodies had been partly devoured by wolves. General Knox and his party paused long enough to bury the remains of the unfortunate men. During the night which followed, there were unmistakable signs of Indians near the camp. The savages hooted and howled like wolves and owls till after midnight, and made an unsuccessful attempt to stampede the horses. The next morning the Indians were seen on the hills, and their signal guns were distinctly heard. A night or two afterwards, when the camp fires were extinguished, and nothing was heard but the sound of the falling rain and the occasional tramp of a horse, a sentinel discovered an Indian within twenty feet of him, and fired his gun. This alarmed the camp, and in a few minutes the whole party was under arms. No attack was made, however. In the morning Indian tracks were distinct and numerous, and some of them were sprinkled with blood, showing that the sentinel had fired with effect.

An attack by the Indians was confidently expected at the narrow pass of Cumberland Gap, and every precaution was taken. Disconcerted in their plans, the Indians made no assault. At every river to be crossed the utmost caution was observed to guard against surprise, and the Indians finally abandoned the pursuit.

The emigrants arrived at Crab Orchard, Kentucky, the first of November. This was the frontier post on the northeast border, from which emigrants branched off to their respective destinations. Here General Knox took leave of the party in an eloquent address, which was responded to appropriately by Captain Trimble.

Mrs. Trimble removed to Ohio with her children after her husband's death, and afterwards made several trips on horseback to Virginia. One trip, made in 1811, was accomplished in two weeks. The child who rode behind her on her journey to Kentucky, was Allen, who for four years was Governor of Ohio. She survived till 1849.

HANGING FOR HORSE-STEALING.

In the latter part of 1793, an unfortunate man suffered death by hanging, at Staunton, under circumstances which have always excited popular sympathy. It is not often that an accused person is condemned contrary to public sentiment; but it seems to have been so in this case, and to the present day the execution is referred to as an instance of judicial murder.

John Bullitt, the person alluded to, was a young man from Kentucky, and is said to have been of feeble intellect. While in Augusta county he was accused of "feloniously stealing and carrying away from the plantation of John Nichols, Sr., of the said county, on the 18th day of September, 1790, a gray horse of the price of thirty pounds, and other property, belonging to said Nichols, of the value of five pounds." Total value of the property, \$116.66 $\frac{2}{3}$. Where the accused was from September 18, 1790, till August 26, 1793, is not known. There is a tradition that he was returning with the horse when he was arrested. On the last mentioned day the county court sat for his examination, and he was brought before that tribunal. The court consisted of Alexander Robertson, Alexander St. Clair, Robert Douthat, William Moffett and Alexander Humphreys, "Gentlemen Justices"; and on the testimony of John Nichols, Sr., John Nichols, Jr., Jesse Atkinson and George Sea, the prisoner was sent on for trial before the district court "to be holden at Staunton, on the 2d day of September next."

The order-book containing the proceedings in the district court (No. 2) has disappeared, and therefore we cannot say which of the judges presided at the trial and what persons composed the jury. Neither can we ascertain whether there was an application for a writ of error, nor on what day the execution was appointed to take place. It is certain, however, that Bullitt was condemned, and that he was hung on some day subsequent to October 16, 1793.

On that day the county court ordered the sheriff to erect a gallows "at the fork of the roads leading from Staunton to Miller's iron works and to Peter Hanger's," and that, the order says, "shall be considered as the place of execution of all condemned persons in future, which may by law be executed by the sheriff of Augusta." Evidently the court anticipated a brisk business in that line. The fork of the roads alluded to is the point in the northern part of the town where Augusta and New streets unite. The spot was then in the woods, and a log house built there afterwards was long occupied by the Gorden family. There Bullitt paid the penalty of his life for a paltry offence which it is doubtful if he committed. It was currently said that the younger Nichols loaned him the horse, and probably saddle and bridle ("of the

value of five pounds"), but through fear of his father, a man of violent temper, permitted the youth to be hung as a felon.

It is related that the Rev. John McCue was present at the execution, and betrayed great emotion. The popular feeling was long expressed by a saying often repeated to puzzle children: "That if a person would go to John Gorden's house and say, 'John Bullitt, what were you hung for?' he would say nothing."

The gallows at the place described gave to all the northern part of Staunton the name of Gallowstown.

The late James Bell, a young man of twenty-one in 1793, was deputy sheriff that year, and officiated at the execution.

The county court, on October 15, 1793, ordered their clerk (Jacob Kinney) to purchase a bell for the courthouse, which, we believe, is the one still in use.

COLONEL ANDREW ANDERSON, the Revolutionary soldier and for many consecutive years a delegate from the county in the Legislature, was married twice. The children of his first wife were: (1) Dr. George Anderson, of Montgomery county; (2) Mrs. Brown, of Kentucky, and (3) the first wife of Major William Poage, of Augusta.

The second wife of Colonel Anderson was Martha, daughter of Patrick Crawford, and her children were: (1) John; (2) James, (both of whom died in Montgomery county, leaving no children); (3) Robert, who married Nancy Dean, of Greenbrier, and lived and died on his farm on Middle river and the macadamized turnpike, (see page 58); (4) William, who died in New Orleans; (5) Nancy, wife of William Crawford, of North Mountain; and (6) Sally, wife of Jacob Ruff.

EDWARD McLAUGHLIN, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, settled early in the eighteenth century near the place now called Goshen, in Rockbridge county. His wife was a Miss Irvin. (See page 93.) He was a member of Captain Dickinson's company at Point Pleasant, and during the Revolutionary war participated in the battles of the Cowpens, Guilford, and Yorktown. His son, Edward I., was the father of Judge William McLaughlin.

PETER HANGER, the first of the name in the county, lived near Staunton, at Spring Farm, now the Staunton water works. His wife was Hannah Gabbert, and his children were five sons—viz: Peter, George, Frederick, John (died a bachelor) and Jacob; and his daughters, Bar-

bara Rush, Hannah Fultz, Kitty Eidson, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

I. Peter Hanger, son of Peter and Hannah, lived on the Winchester road, eight miles from Staunton, at a place formerly widely known as "Hanger's," and latterly as "Willow Spout." His wife was Catherine Link, whose mother was Mary Smith. He had four sons and four daughters, who lived to maturity—viz: 1. David, who went to Missouri; 2. Elizabeth, wife of Joshua Evans, Sr.; 3. Hannah, wife of James Allen; 4. Dr. John Hanger; 5. Peter Hanger, of South River; 6. Mary, wife of Samuel M. Woodward; 7. William S., still living; 8. Eveline, wife of Jacob Baylor.

II. George Hanger lived on Middle River, at Shutterle's mill. His wife was Obedience Robinson, and his children—1. William S.; 2. Alexander; 3. Jacob; 4. Robinson; 5. Catharine, wife of William Mills.

III. Jacob Hanger removed to Ohio. He had three sons—Robertson (formerly of New Hope), William and James.

IV. Frederick Hanger was the ancestor of the Hangers of the southern part of Augusta and Rockbridge.

A NIGHT ALARM.

On Friday, December 11, 1812, a negro girl was hung near Staunton for the murder, by drowning, of her master's infant child. She was duly tried and convicted by the county court, October 29th, Mr. Peyton prosecuting, and General Blackburn defending the accused. The circumstance would not deserve mention in a history of the county, but an incident connected with it is somewhat interesting. Much sympathy was excited in the community in behalf of the miserable girl, many persons doubting whether she intended to drown the child. At any rate there was a feverish state of feeling on the subject.

During the night after the execution the people of Staunton were aroused from their slumber by a most unearthly noise. Loud and apparently supernatural groans resounded through the town. The people generally rushed into the streets to ascertain the cause, and some of the more superstitious sort professed to have seen the girl alluded to sitting on the steps of the jail.

It was years before the cause of alarm was ascertained. At the time of the occurrence and for many years afterwards, a large two-story frame building stood on the northwest corner of New and Courthouse street, opposite the Washington Tavern, and in this building Ben. Morris, a prosperous merchant, had his store. He had in his employment a mischievous clerk, or salesman, who confessed, when it was safe to do so, that he had climbed upon the roof of the store-house through the trap-door, and aroused the town by means of a speaking-trumpet.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.—In the summer of 1832, a breeze of excitement was caused in Staunton by the passage through the town of a detachment of United States troops, returning to Fort Monroe from the "Black Hawk War," in northwestern Illinois. The detachment consisted of six companies of artillery, serving as infantry, taken, two each, from the First, Third and Fourth regiments, and was commanded by Captain John Munroe. The commissary was Lieutenant W. A. Thornton, and one of the lieutenants was Joseph E. Johnston, who became the distinguished Confederate General. The troops marched through Main street from the west in military array, and rested in the meadow where the freight depot of the Valley Railroad now stands, to take their midday meal. Arms were stacked and knapsacks unslung, and the soldiers, producing from the latter bread and bacon, partook of their dinner on the grass. The officers dined at the Washington Tavern, then kept by Louis Harman. In the afternoon the command went on towards Waynesborough.

Major Robert Anderson, who commanded at Fort Sumter in 1861, was a lieutenant of the Third artillery in 1832; but whether he was with the detachment which came through Staunton, we do not know.

THE REV. WILLIAM WILSON (see page 134) had two sons, Dr. James Wilson and Thomas P. Wilson. His brother, Thomas Wilson, married a Miss Poage, of Augusta, and settled in Morgantown, Monongalia county.

The sons of Thomas Wilson were—1. Edward C. Wilson, a lawyer and member of Congress; 2. Rev. Norval Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, father of Bishop Alpheus Wilson; 3. Alpheus P. Wilson, a prominent lawyer and member of the State Senate, from a district embracing all northwest Virginia from Pennsylvania to Kentucky. He removed to New Orleans, and in 1830 fell from a steamboat and was drowned.

THE HUNTER RAID.—As stated on page 317, the quartermaster's wagons moved up the Greenville road Sunday evening June 5, 1864. They arrived at Smith's tavern long after dark. Resting there till daylight, the train then went on to cross the Blue Ridge at Tye River Gap. Reaching the top of the mountain, Monday evening, tents were pitched, and the party made themselves as comfortable as they could. Many refugees, ladies as well as men, with their stock, passed the camp that evening and the next day, going into Nelson county, which was supposed to be a safe retreat. All day Tuesday the quartermaster's party remained on the mountain; but on Wednesday they went down into

Nelson. Possession was taken of a vacant house known as "Hubbard's Quarter," only a few miles from Arrington depot, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, now the Virginia Midland. A long rest was anticipated at that place, but after dark a courier arrived bringing an order from General Vaughan that the army stores should be forwarded to him at Rockfish Gap. Accordingly, most of the wagons, accompanied by several officers and many subordinates, moved forward on Thursday, along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and reached Rockfish Gap on Saturday the 11th. There tidings were received by telegraph, which excited fears as to the fate of the men and stores left at Hubbard's. A party of Federal troops, it was reported, had burned Arrington depot. Several days elapsed before the facts were ascertained.

Captain R. H. Phillips had remained at Hubbard's in charge of such stores as it was thought General Vaughan would not need, and with him were Anthony D. Wren, James H. Blackley, William D. Candler, and other employees. While they were waiting for their dinner on Saturday, to their infinite astonishment a party of Federal cavalry burst upon them, having followed on their track across the mountain. The enemy dashed up with a shout, firing their pistols and demanding the surrender of the "rebels." Wren instantly fled, and escaped by concealing himself in an adjacent wheat field; the others surrendered at discretion. Boxes were hurriedly broken open and rifled, the house was set on fire, and in less than half an hour the enemy retired with their prisoners and plunder. The latter included many valuable papers and much jewelry. On account of his feeble physical condition at the time, James H. Blackley was turned loose on parole after a few days; but Captain Phillips and William D. Candler were taken to Ohio and detained for many months in a military prison.

TRAVELS ABOUT HOME.

The most interesting part of Augusta county, in some respects, is the strip of country extending from the iron bridge across Middle river, on the Staunton and Churchville road, up the river to the mouth of Buffalo Branch, and up that stream and Dry Branch to their respective sources. Middle river is throughout its whole extent in Augusta. From its head spring, near Shemariah church, to its mouth, near Mount Meridian, is only about thirty-five miles; but the length of the stream, in its meanderings, is not far short of a hundred miles. Beginning as a mountain rill, it broadens as it goes, and towards its mouth becomes a wide and beautiful river.

On the west side of the river, a little beyond the bridge, on the Dudley farm, is what remains of an ancient artificial mound. It has been plowed over for many years, and is now nearly leveled. Human bones, pipes and stone arrow-heads have often been turned up. It is supposed that, before the arrival of white people in the Valley, a battle between Indians occurred at the spot, and that the slain were buried there.

Going up stream from the bridge referred to, for about two miles, the road crosses the river seven times. This region is thickly settled, farm houses being close together on both sides of the river. At several points cliffs arise from the margin of the channel, making the scene picturesque and specially attractive. In one of these cliffs, probably fifty feet from the base and about twenty-five feet from the top, there is a hole which looks like the entrance to a cavern. Of course a story has been invented to fit the hole. It is related that in early times, when Indians were about, a white man on horseback was pursued by savages, and dashing up to the top of the cliff, concealed himself in the hole, while his horse pitched over and was killed. An inspection of the place, however, shows conclusively that the incident as related could not have occurred.

But not far west of the cliff, on the north side of the river, the last massacre by Indians in the county took place. As supposed, it was on what has been known of late years as the Geeding farm, that John Trimble was killed, in October 1764, his dwelling burnt, and his son and step-daughter taken prisoners. A mile or more further westward stood then, as now, on the south side of the river, a stone house called the "Old Fort," or "Old Keller House," which was used in times of danger as a place of refuge by the people around. Why the Trimbles did not repair to this house is not known. At that very time, it is believed, the younger children of Alexander Crawford were sheltered there, and thus escaped the slaughter which befell their parents at their home. The older part of the stone house is in a state of dilapidation, the gable end having fallen out, but the rafters and other timbers are as sound as they were a hundred and twenty-five years ago.

The stone house stands in a bend of Middle river, which, coming from the south, there turns abruptly to the east. Just at the bend Buffalo Branch empties into the river. At any time when seen by the writer, it was a misnomer to call the former a branch or stream, as the bed was "dry as a bone." The broad channel, however, was full of well-worn river stones, and evidently a bold current flowed there at times. Rising in the Great North Mountain chain, at the foot of Elliott's Knob, the stream, fed by winter rains and melted snows in spring, flows through Buffalo Gap to join Middle River. For some eight months in the year the channel is full, and the water often raging, but during the summer and early fall it is usually dry as described.

A short distance west of the mouth of Buffalo Branch this stream is joined by Dry Branch. The latter rises in the Little North Mountain

range, north of Buffalo Gap, and for a part of the year is a torrent, but dries up in summer, as the former does.

Buffalo Branch and Dry Branch come together on land now owned by Alexander B. Lightner, where Thomas Gardiner lived in 1764, when he was killed by Indians. South of this point, and quite near, is the highly improved farm of Theodore F. Shuey. And just there is the most beautiful mountain view to be found in the county. Buffalo Gap is seen in the southwest, a few miles off, the Little North Mountain opened down to its base, and beyond the cleft Elliott's Knob towers up to the clouds.

The excursionist, proceeding along the channel of Dry Branch westward to near the foot of Little North Mountain, will come to the spot where Alexander Crawford and his wife were massacred in 1764.



THE STUARTS.

In former times this name was often written Stewart, in accordance with the original Scotch mode.

Five or more persons of the name were among the early settlers of Augusta county. One of these (James Stuart) died intestate in 1758. He was probably the father of John Stuart, "of the Middle River of Shenandoe," whose will was admitted to record August 21, 1771, whose wife was Mary, and whose children were John, James, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth. Another John Stuart died in 1790, probably son of the former, and in his will mention is made of his wife (Frances) and children—Mary, Margaret, and Samuel. Dr. Peachy R. Harrison, of Rockingham, married Jane, daughter of John Stuart of the Stone Church, or Middle River, neighborhood (see page 415), and of no other member of this particular family have we any account.

Three other early settlers named Stuart—Archibald, David, and John—are believed to have been brothers, and of these and their descendants we have the following information :

ARCHIBALD STUART.—See a short sketch on page 192. His will was admitted to record November 17, 1761, and in it he mentioned his wife (Janet), his sons Thomas, Alexander, and Benjamin, his daughter Eleanor, and his grandson and namesake Archibald (Judge Stuart).

1. *Thomas Stuart* married Elizabeth Moore, and had nine children. His sons were—

1. James, who settled in Tennessee.
2. Thomas, an officer in the United States army.
3. Robert, who settled in Botetourt.

Among his daughters were—

1. Miss Jenny Stuart, baptized by the Rev. John Craig in 1747, lived in Staunton to a great age, and left a considerable estate which she had managed with masculine energy and skill. She owned and resided on the lot at the southeast corner of Beverley and Augusta streets. She also owned the lot at the northeast corner of Frederick and Lewis streets, where her barn and stable were, and many acres near the town. In early life she recovered heavy damages from her cousin, Dr. Isaac Hall, the first of that name and title, in a suit for breach of marriage contract, which was the foundation of her fortune.

2. Julia, first wife of Captain William Lyle, of Rockbridge, and mother of the late Mrs. Dr. Henry Ruffner, of Lexington, and others.

3. Mary, wife of James Moffett, of Augusta, and mother of (1) John Moffett, (2) William Moffett, (3) Betsy, wife of John McClanahan, (4) Robert S. Moffett, (5) Jane, wife of Dr. John K. Moore, (6) Mary, wife of Alexander T. Barclay, (7) Thomas Moffett, and (8) Julia, wife of William Paxton.

4. Elizabeth, wife of Captain William Paxton, of Rockbridge, had five children, among them the late Mrs. Alexander S. Hall, of Staunton.

II. *Alexander Stuart*—the Major Stuart of the Revolution (see pages 180 and 192). He died when nearly ninety years of age. His first wife was Mary Patterson, whose children were—

1. Archibald, the judge, whose wife was Eleanor Briscoe, of Maryland. See page 246, and elsewhere.

2. Robert, of Rockbridge, whose wife was Elizabeth McClung. He was the father of the late Major Alexander B. Stuart, and died in 1827.

3. Frances, wife of John Lyle, of Rockbridge, and mother of Mrs. John McDowell, who for many years lived near Staunton.

4. Jane, wife of Alexander Walker.

5. Mary, wife of Alexander Hall, and mother of the late Alexander S. Hall, of Staunton, Dr. Isaac Hall, Jr., and others.

6. Elizabeth.

7. Eleanor.

Major Stuart's second wife was Mary Moore, aunt of the Mary Moore who is known as "the captive of Abb's Valley." Her children were James, Priscilla (wife of Benjamin Hall), Alexander, and Benjamin. Alexander was judge of the United States Court in Missouri, father of Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Patrick county, and grandfather of General J. E. B. Stuart of Confederate fame.

III. *Benjamin Stuart*, whose children were—

1. Major Archibald Stuart, the Captain Stuart of the war of 1812 (see page 231). His sons were Andrew and Benjamin.

2. John, who removed to Indiana.

3. Mrs. Nancy Alexander, mother of Dr. Cyrus Alexander.

4. Mrs. Mary McClung.

5. Mrs. Bettie Allen, second wife of Dr. James Allen.

IV. *Eleanor*, daughter of Archibald and Janet Stuart, married Edward Hall, a native of North Ireland, who came to the Valley in 1736, and settled on South river, six miles above Waynesboro'. They were married April 24, 1744, and had ten children, several of whom died young. Those who lived to maturity were—

1. Isaac Hall, Sr., born May 12, 1747, and studied medicine in Scotland. He jilted his cousin, Miss Jenny Stuart, and suffered the penalty, as stated. His wife was Martha Everard, of Petersburg, where he resided.

2. Sally Hall, born December 19, 1751, and married Captain James Tate, who was killed in the battle of Guilford (see page 192). She afterwards married Hugh Fulton.

3. Thomas Hall, born August 31, 1754—twice married.

4. Elizabeth Hall, born December 27, 1756, married Colonel Andrew Fulton (see pages 180 and 222). Judge Andrew Fulton, of Wythe, and John H. Fulton, M. C. of the Wythe District, were sons of Andrew and Elizabeth Fulton.

5. Alexander Hall, born May 24, 1759, inherited his father's homestead. Married his cousin, Mary Patterson Stuart, daughter of Major Alexander Stuart and sister of Judge Archibald Stuart. Among his children were Mrs. Eleanor Douglass, Alexander S. Hall, Dr. Isaac Hall, Jr., and others.

6. Benjamin Hall, born February 17, 1765, married his cousin Priscilla Stuart, and removed to Missouri.

7. John Hall, born May 31, 1767, settled in North Carolina, and was a judge of the Supreme Court of that State (see page 279).

DAVID STUART.—It is stated on page 117 that a John Stuart married the widow of John Paul, and came to Virginia in 1752 with Governor Dinwiddie. The statement, made on the authority of Withers's "Border Warfare," is erroneous. It was David Stuart, the Captain and Colonel Stuart of the Indian wars (see pages 83, 90, etc.), who married the widow Paul. If he ever was a protege of Dinwiddie he soon lost the Governor's good-will, as many of the Dinwiddie letters express great dislike to Stuart. The probability is that Stuart had no personal connection with Governor Dinwiddie. He certainly settled in the Valley long before Dinwiddie became Governor of the Colony. A David Stuart, an adult, was baptized by Mr. Craig January 21, 1747, "after profession of faith and obedience." Colonel Stuart is said to have lost his life by drowning in the Shenandoah river.

The will of David Stuart was admitted to record March 19, 1767. It was written by himself, and its meaning is doubtful in several particulars. The testator mentioned his wife Margaret, his son John, his daughters "Sebing" [Sabina] and Elizabeth, and his wife's daughter, Mary "Pall" [Paul]. Mrs. Stuart is said to have been a niece of Mrs. Lewis, wife of Colonel John Lewis, the pioneer settler, and she and her second husband are said to have been married in Wales, before they came to America. The will appointed William Lewis and George Mathews executors; but the former declining to serve, Mathews and Andrew Lewis qualified as administrators with the will annexed.

Mary Paul, the step-daughter, married George Mathews (see page 190).

1. *John Stuart*, son of David, is well known as Colonel John Stuart, of Greenbrier. He was born in Augusta, March 27, 1749 [Johnston's *Old Clerks*]. If the date of his birth is correctly given, he was only twenty years of age when he, with Robert McClanahan, Thomas Renick (see pages 107 and 125), and William Hamilton, went to Greenbrier, in 1769, and made the first permanent settlement in that region. McClanahan was only a few months older. Stuart was a captain in Colonel Fleming's regiment at Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1778 a party of Indians assailed Fort Donnally, eight miles north of the site of Lewisburg, then called Fort Union. Stuart was at the latter place, and organizing a force, went to the relief of Donnally. The Indians were defeated, and never again invaded that region.

After the organization of Greenbrier county Colonel Stuart was appointed clerk of the County Court, and held the office from 1780 until 1807. At the end of the first deed-book he copied his "Memoir," from which we have made copious extracts. His wife was Agatha, daughter of Thomas Lewis, and widow of Captain John Frogg, who was killed at Point Pleasant (see page 136), to whom he was married in 1778. His death occurred August 23, 1823. He had four children, viz.:

1. Margaret, wife of Andrew Lewis, of Mason county, a son of Colonel Charles Lewis.

2. Jane, wife of Robert Crockett, of Wythe county, and mother of the late Charles S. Crockett and of the first wife of Judge James E. Brown, of Wythe. [Judge Brown was a son of Judge John Brown, the first Chancellor of the Staunton District, and was reared at Staunton. His second wife was a daughter of Judge Alexander Stuart. Her only son (Alexander Stuart Brown), who died early, was a young man of brilliant promise.]

3. Charles A. Stuart, whose wife was Elizabeth Robinson (see page 447).

4. Lewis Stuart, married Sarah Lewis,* of Bath county, a granddaughter of Colonel Charles Lewis. He succeeded his father as clerk in 1807, and died in 1837. His children were five sons—John, Charles A., Lewis, Henry, and John—and four daughters. One of his daughters was the wife of the late Samuel Price, at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and afterwards United States Senator from West Virginia. The others were Mrs. A. W. G. Davis, Mrs. Charles L. Payton, and Mrs. James W. Davis.

II. *Sabina Stuart*, daughter of David Stuart, married first a Wilson, and secondly a Williams. Her daughter, Margaret Lynn Williams, married Thomas Creigh, and was the mother of (1) David Creigh (see pages 320 and 322), (2) Dr. Thomas Creigh, (3) Mrs. Watson, wife of Judge Watson, of Charlottesville. (4) Mrs. John R. Woods, (5) Mrs. Preston, wife of the Rev. David Preston.

III. *Elizabeth Stuart*, daughter of David Stuart, married Colonel Richard Woods, of Albemarle.

JOHN STUART.—The Rev. Robert Stuart, of Kentucky, in a brief memoir found among his papers after his death, states that his grandparents came from the north of Ireland and settled on Walker's Creek, in Borden's tract. Mr. Stuart was born in 1772 and distinctly remembered his grandmother. He does not mention the names of his grandparents. They brought with them to America an infant son named John. Another son was born here, but died young, and there were no other children.

We find from old deeds that John Stuart and Robert Stuart were among the early settlers in "Borden's tract," and that their lands were contiguous. Of Robert we have no other information. He may have been the father of the John Stuart just mentioned and grandfather of

the Rev. Robert Stuart, but the descendants of the latter think the grandfather was named John.

Benjamin Borden, Sr., who died in 1742, sold several tracts of land to John Stuart. One of these was not conveyed till Benjamin Borden, Jr., made the deed, in 1752. The tract is described as 313 acre-, being a part of Borden's "large grant of 92,100 acres." A John Stuart—no doubt the person just mentioned—was one of the signers to the "call" to the Rev. John Brown, in 1752, to become pastor of Timber Ridge and New Providence churches.

Next we find that Joseph Mays conveyed to John Stuart a half acre lot in Staunton in 1757, lot No. 3 at southwest corner of Beverley and Augusta streets. On September 6, 1762, John Stuart and Sarah, his wife, conveyed one-half of the lot to Thomas Lewis, Andrew Lewis and William Preston. Stuart then lived on the other half, as appears from the deed. The part retained in 1762 was conveyed by Stuart and wife, in 1764, to Israel Christian. In 1765 John Stuart executed to David Stuart a bill of sale for a negro woman and child and four feather beds.

The John Stuart, who was a party to the various deeds referred to, is presumed to have been the same person who settled in Borden's tract, and the reputed brother of Archibald and David Stuart. His permanent home was on Walker's Creek, six miles west of Brownsburg. During Indian times his dwelling was fortified to resist attacks, and several Lochaber-axes and other ancient weapons are still preserved by his descendants. It would seem that, feeling insecure on Walker's Creek, he removed to Staunton in or about the year 1757, and remained there till 1764 or 1765, when the Indian wars of that period were over.

John Stuart, only child of his parents, was born in 1740 and succeeded to his father's estate. He married Elizabeth Walker and lived and died on Walker's Creek. During the Revolutionary war he served as a soldier, and at the battle of Guilford was an officer. According to a family tradition, he visited Ireland in 1786 and brought back with him a considerable sum of money. He died in 1831, when fully ninety years of age. His children were—

1. James Stuart, who when a youth served in the American army at Yorktown. He settled at Orangeburg, S. C., and became wealthy. Marrying a widow lady, originally Miss Ann Sabb, he had one child, who became the wife of William L. Lewis, a grandson of Colonel William Lewis and great-grandson of John Lewis. His grandson, Dr. James Stuart Lewis, lives in Florida.

2. Mary Stuart, daughter of John and Elizabeth, married William Walker and had three sons and two daughters. Her descendants are Walkers, Rowans, Browns, Stricklers, etc.

3. John Stuart, married Virginia Wardlaw and removed to Missouri.

4. Robert Stuart, D. D., born in 1772, educated at Liberty Hall Academy and Washington College, licensed as a Presbyterian minister in 1795, and went to Kentucky before the year 1800. For some years

he was a professor in Transylvania University. He died in 1856. His wife was Hannah Todd, daughter of General Levi Todd. Among his children were John Todd Stuart, a distinguished citizen of Illinois; Robert Stuart, of Missouri; the Rev. David Stuart, one of whose sons (Rev. John T. Stuart) is a missionary in China; and the Rev. S. D. Stuart, of Abingdon, Virginia. The only son of the last named (Addison Waddell Stuart), a noble youth, died in the Confederate army in 1863, in the eighteenth year of his age.

5. Joseph Stuart, died of yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., unmarried.

6. Hugh Stuart, married Betsy Walker and lived on Walker's Creek. He was the father of Mrs. Andrew Patterson.

7. Alexander Stuart, married a Miss Walker and lived on Walker's Creek. He had no children.

8. Walker Stuart, married Mary McClure and lived at the ancestral home. He had four sons (John H., William W., Alexander and James J.) and one daughter, Mary, wife of James Brown. W. C. Stuart, of Lexington, is a son of James J. Stuart; and the Rev. C. G. Brown, a missionary in Japan, is a son of James and Mary Stuart Brown.

The male descendants of Judge Archibald Stuart are nearly extinct. His oldest son, Thomas Jefferson Stuart, had two sons, both of whom died young. The elder of the two, Colonel William D. Stuart, was mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, as stated on page 333.

The Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, Judge Stuart's fourth and youngest son, had three sons, all of whom were cut off in the prime of life and unmarried. The eldest, Briscoe Baldwin Stuart, called for his maternal grandfather, Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin, was a lawyer of great promise. He was about to marry a young lady of Louisiana, and in 1859, while on his way to consummate the engagement, the Mississippi steamboat, on which he was a passenger, was blown up, and he was so badly scalded that he died in a short time. His age was only twenty-three. The next son, Alexander H. H., Jr. (called Sandy), while a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, participated in the battle of New Market and continued in the military service till the war ended. He then entered the University of Virginia as a student and pursued his studies with great success; but at the close of the session of 1867 he contracted fever and died in July following, aged twenty-one years. The third son, Archibald Gerard, a talented young lawyer, died in 1885, aged twenty-seven, after a protracted period of ill-health. While a student at the University, he achieved great distinction, being awarded "the debater's medal" by the Jefferson Society.

John A. Stuart, a highly respectable farmer of Augusta county, who also was with the cadets at New Market, is a son of Archibald P. Stuart, Judge Stuart's second son.

JAMES G. BIRNEY was not a descendant of Samuel McDowell, as stated on page 399. His wife was, however.

THOMAS LEWIS'S JOURNAL.

The journal of Thomas Lewis, the first surveyor of Augusta county, of the expedition of himself and others in 1746, undertaken to establish a part of the line of Lord Fairfax's grant, is preserved by Mr. Lewis's descendants. It constitutes a manuscript volume of many pages, most of which record only courses and distances. But here and there are items of more or less interest. We make the following extracts:

"Wednesday, September 10th, 1746.—Set out from home in order to wait on his Majesty's and the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax's Commissioners at Captain Downs's, from thence to proceed to run the dividing line between his Majesty and Lord Fairfax, from the head spring of the Rappahannock to the head spring of the north branch of Potowmack. Lay at Michael Woods's this night, having rode 20 miles."

At the date mentioned Thomas Lewis was twenty-eight years of age. He married in 1749, and in 1751 bought the land on the Shenandoah river, near the present village of Port Republic, where he afterward lived and died. His home in 1746 was probably at his father's, on Lewis's Creek, about two miles northeast of Staunton. Michael Woods resided east of the Blue Ridge in Albemarle. The road, or path, between the homes of Lewis and Woods was through Woods's Gap, now called Jarman's.

Captain Downs was probably the Henry Downs who was presented by the Grand Jury of Orange county, in 1740, "for Sabbath-breaking by traveling with loaded horses to Sharrendo." See page 385.

On Thursday the surveyor set off very early, was very sick, but rode thirty-five miles to one Franklin's, where he put up.

There is a popular belief in Albemarle that Dr. Benjamin Franklin at one time owned land and resided in that county, but the Albemarle Franklin was no doubt the person mentioned above. Dr. Franklin was then in Philadelphia engaged in the study of electricity. The journal proceeds:

"Friday.—Set out about nine. Got to Captain Downs's, where was Colonel Fry, one of his Majesty's Commissioners, Colonel Jefferson, one of the surveyors for his Majesty, and Captain Winslo, for Lord Fairfax. After having eat breakfast, came the Honorable William Fairfax and Colonel William Beverley, his Lordship's Commissioners. Likewise Colonel Lomax, one of his Majesty's Commissioners. Likewise George Fairfax, Esq., and Mr. Robert Brooke, one of his Majesty's surveyors."

Colonel Joshua Fry, a native of England, was at one time Professor of Mathematics in William and Mary College, but in 1746 resided in Albemarle. In 1752, he and Lunsford Lomax and James Patton concluded a treaty with the Indians at Logstown (see pages 48 and 421). He and Peter Jefferson completed the map of Virginia, known as "Fry

and Jefferson's." In 1754 he was Colonel commanding the Virginia forces against the French, and died on his way with the troops to the Ohio (see page 61).

Colonel Peter Jefferson, father of the President, was county surveyor and subsequently county lieutenant of Albemarle. He died in 1757. Colonel Beverley was the patentee of "Beverley's Manor," in Augusta (see pages 14 and 15). Colonel Lomax, grandfather of the late Judge J. T. Lomax, of Fredericksburg, was a Burgess from Caroline county in 1756. Mr. Robert Brooke was the grandfather of Governor Robert Brooke and Judge Francis T. Brooke. He accompanied Governor Spotswood in his visit to the Valley in 1716 (see page 7).

The baggage for the expedition was brought to Captain Downs's by wagon on the 12th, but the horses did not arrive till the next day. In the meanwhile a camp was pitched in a field and was visited by "a great number of the neighboring gentlemen."

"*Sunday 14th.*—Most of the gentlemen went to hear Mr. Marshall preach, who returned with them to dinner. Several of us solicited him to preach us a sermon before we set off. He, after making several religious evasions, showed us the impossibility thereof, and so bid us farewell."

The Rev. Mungo Marshall was rector of the first Orange church. This church stood about ten miles northwest of Orange C. H., near an ancient mound or burial place of Indians, on the right bank of the Rapidan river. Mr. Marshall died in 1758. The vandal spirit which led to the dismantling and destruction of many old colonial churches, did not spare his grave. His tombstone was carried off, and first used to grind paint on, and afterward hides were dressed on it in a tannery.—(Bishop Meade).

Colonel Peter Hedgeman, one of his Majesty's Commissioners, joined the party on the 15th, most of which day was spent in inspecting the horses. Fourteen horses were pronounced fit for service. The number of men in the expedition was forty.

Several days more were passed in preparations. During the night of the 17th the camp was aroused by a quarrel amongst a crowd of drunken people, who used fence rails and stakes "with tolerable good success."

The baggage being all packed on the 18th, a part was sent off under Mr. Anthony, one of the stewards, by the way of Swift Run Gap, there to be ready when the party should get over the Blue Ridge; the other, under Mr. Genn, to the head of the Conoway (now Conway, a branch of the Rapidan), where the survey was to begin.

"*Friday, 19th.*—We set off from Captain Downs's with expectation of reaching head of Conoway that night. Colonel Fairfax and Colonel Beverley outrode the rest. We called at Hickley's and regaled ourselves with some very good cider. Night coming on, we were obliged to encamp in the mountain before we got to ye spring head."

"Saturday, 20th.—The mountains made such a dismal appearance that John Thomas, one of our men, took sick on the same and so returned home."

About 12 o'clock on Saturday the party reached the camp of Fairfax and Beverley, at the head of the river, and immediately proceeded to discover, if possible, which branch the surveyors had measured up in 1736. After an unsuccessful search, it was determined on the 22d to survey three branches in order to discover the right or main branch.

"Monday, 29th.—It being impossible to take our horses over the Peaked Mountain, they were sent over Massanutten Gap" (now New Market Gap) "with the commissioners and baggage. Mr. Brooke and I went up to where we left off on Saturday."

"Friday, October 3d.—This day several of the horses had like been killed, tumbling over rocks and precipices, and ourselves often in the utmost danger. This terrible place was called Purgatory "

"Sunday, 5th.—Our situation was such we could not lie by. Our horses were starving; our provisions not being sufficient for us more than one day made it a work of necessity for us to press forward." The mountain was "exceedingly high and very rocky," and darkness overtook them. "We had like been killed with repeated falls," and the horses were in a pitiable condition. At length they reached the foot of the mountain, but their condition was not much improved, "there being a large water course" with steep banks, which they had often to cross. After almost giving up in despair, they reached camp about ten o'clock, "hardly any of us escaping without broken shins or some other misfortune." But on the morning of the 6th they began again on the top of the mountain.

The commissioners went by an easier route, leaving the surveyors to contend with the difficulties of the mountains. On October 7th "we were very much put to for want of water. We could find no other than a standing puddle wherein the bears used to wallow."

"Thursday, 9th.—Went to see Coburns who, with his wife and miller, a buxom lass, repaid the visit in the evening, which we spent very merrily."

On Friday the 10th the party paused at the furthest settlement to obtain a supply of provisions, to have the shoes of the horses fastened on, and to allow the men to wash their shirts. On the 11th they camped on Looney's Creek, which runs into the South Branch.

"Tuesday, 14th.—This river was called Styx, from the dismal appearance of the place, being sufficient to strike terror in any human creature. The laurel, ivy and spruce pines so extremely thick in a swamp through which the river runs that one cannot have the least prospect except he look upwards. The water of the river of a dark brownish color, and its motion so slow that it can hardly be said to move. Its depth about four feet. The bottom muddy and banks high, which made it difficult for us to cross. Most of the horses, when they attempted to ascend the

furthest bank, tumbled with their loads back in the river. Most of our baggage, that would have been damaged by the water, was brought over on men's shoulders, such as powder, bread and bedclothes."

Being without food for man or beast on Sunday the 19th, the party had to push on. On Monday the 20th, a deer and turkey were killed. They heard guns which they supposed were fired by Indians, of whom none were seen. On the 28th one of the men surprised and killed a buck with an axe, and on the same day the party arrived again at Coburn's, on Mill Creek. Several of the inhabitants came to see them.

"*Thursday, 30th.*—This being his Majesty's birthday," (George II) "we concluded the evening in merriment. Drank his Majesty's health, which was followed by a discharge of nine guns."

"*Saturday, November 8th.*—Went down to Lockhart's and encamped. Here we had left some rum and wine, which contributed to our spending the evening very pleasantly, rejoicing we had surmounted so many difficulties." Here also two of the men fell out and one offered the other a "piece of eight" to fight him. The challenged party accepted and won the money, which, however, was recovered before a justice in Orange.

On Thursday, November 13th, the commissioners and surveyors were together again. The party dined and drank "his Majesty's and Lord Fairfax's health, which was accompanied with a discharge of nine guns to each health." At "Buckner's Quarter" they got some cider and apples.

Colonel Jefferson and Mr. Brooke set off for home on Saturday, November 15th. On Monday the 17th, most of the men being discharged, the horses, tents, etc., were set up at auction at Captain Downs's, and on the same day Mr. Lewis took leave of the "gentlemen commissioners" and started home. He arrived at Michael Woods's about two o'clock, crossed the Blue Ridge that evening, spent the night at Samuel Gay's, and reached home on the 19th, having been absent two months and nine days.

The surveyors had agreed to meet at Colonel Jefferson's the first of January "to make out what plans of the Northern Neck were wanted." Therefore Mr. Lewis took to horse again on December 30th and arrived at Colonel Jefferson's on the 3d of January. The other surveyors, Mr. Brooke and Captain Winslo, not coming, he waited till the 14th, and then started to Essex county in search of them. He arrived at Mr. Brooke's the night of the 15th, visited Colonel Beverley on the 16th, and in the evening went with Mr. Brooke to see Colonel Lomax.

On the 23d the surveyors assembled at Colonel Jefferson's, and began their "plans of the Northern Neck" the next day. But finding they wanted paper and other things, they had to send to Williamsburg for a supply. On Sunday, February 2d, says the journal, "we all rode down to Richmond church, where we heard the Reverend Mr. Stith preach. The gentlemen of the town treated us to a handsome dinner at Mr.

Coale's ordinary." By February 21st Captain Winslo and Mr. Lewis "made seven plans of the Northern Neck on Lord Fairfax's account, according to our instructions from Colonel Beverley," and starting from Colonel Jefferson's on the 22d, Mr. Lewis reached home on the 24th.

Colonel Jefferson's residence was at Shadwell, in Albemarle, which is seventy or eighty miles from Richmond. It is impossible, therefore, that the party could have ridden to church on a Sunday morning, as the language of the journal would imply.

The Rev. William Stith, author of the History of Virginia, was a nephew of Sir John Randolph, one of the original patentees of Beverley's Manor. In 1738 he became rector of Henrico parish, and wrote his history in 1740 at Varina, a seat of one of the Randolph's on James river below Richmond. From 1752 till his death, in 1755, he was president of William and Mary College.

THE EXPEDITION TO GUILFORD C. H.

A brief account is given on pages 179 and 180 of the expedition of the Augusta and Rockbridge men to North Carolina, and of the battle of Guilford C. H., in 1781. Among the militiamen from Rockbridge was Samuel Houston, afterward for many years a highly esteemed Presbyterian minister. He was twenty-three years of age and a student of divinity when the call came for the militia to go to the assistance of General Greene, who was hard pressed by the British under Cornwallis. Laying aside his books, he fell into the ranks of the Rockbridge company, and had Archibald Stuart, afterward the Judge, as his messmate.

Mr. Houston kept a diary of the trip, writing every day, except one, from his departure till his return, which is published in full in the Second Series of Foote's *Sketches of Virginia*. It is provoking for its brevity and omission of much that would now be interesting, but contains some items worth reproducing.

The Rockbridge company marched from Lexington to Grigsby's on Monday, February 26th. The next day they marched fifteen miles, and encamped at Purgatory, near Buchanan, in Botetourt county. On the 1st day of March the distance made was seventeen miles. "Drew liquor in the morning," says Mr. Houston, and "I paid fifteen dollars for beer to Mrs. Breckinridge." This lady was doubtless the widow of Colonel Robert Breckinridge who removed from Staunton to Botetourt in 1769. The incident mentioned shows that the best women of the time were not above gaining money by any honest means. No doubt there was need of economy and thrift. But the question arises,

did young Houston consume \$15 worth of beer himself? Perhaps he did, as the currency was almost worthless, like Confederate money at the close of the late war.

Apparently, the command was in no hurry to reach the enemy. Imagine Stonewall Jackson marching fifteen miles one day and twelve the next, while on his way to reinforce General Lee! On Sabbath, March the 4th, however, the day's march was twenty miles, to a point beyond New London. This day "we pressed a hog, which was served without scraping." The word "pressed," so familiar to Confederate soldiers, is therefore as old as the Revolution.

The night of the 4th was spent at a Major Ward's, and on the next day the command crossed Staunton river, into Pittsylvania, and marched eight miles. On the 6th they advanced fourteen miles, when Major Ward overtook them, with a complaint that some of his personal property had disappeared. "We were searched," says the diary, "and Mr. Ward's goods found with James Berry and John Harris, who were whipped. (!) The same were condemned to ten lashes for disobeying the officer of the day on Monday." Harris deserted on the 7th, and Berry was arrested and sent to prison.

The Dan river was crossed on the 8th "At this river some mean cowards threatened to return. This morning," (the 9th,) "Lyle, Hays and Lusk went to General Greene and returned. The same day deserted Geo. Culwell."

The headquarters of General Greene's army was reached Saturday night, the 10th, and the battle of Guilford was fought on Thursday, March 15th. Colonel McDowell's battalion of Augusta and Rockbridge militia composed a part of General Stephen's brigade. The men were ordered to "take trees," which they did with alacrity, many, however, crowding to one tree. The close firing began near the centre, but soon extended along the line. During the battle, which lasted two hours and twenty-five minutes, Mr. Houston discharged his rifle fourteen times. He says, "our brigade Major, Mr. Williams, fled." For some time the militia displayed great bravery; they repulsed the enemy several times, and after advancing fell back, when compelled, in good order. Finally they were assailed by the British light horse, "were obliged to run, and many were sore chased and some were cut down." Major Stuart was captured and Captain Tate killed. Eight or ten married men of the Bethel church neighborhood were among the slain. The men "all scattered," but soon came together, and with Captain Moffett and other officers retreated fourteen miles. The following night, "through darkness and rain and want of provisions we were in distress. Some parched a little corn."

Early in the morning of the 16th, the men were "decamped, and marched through the rain till we arrived at Speedwell furnace, where Greene had retreated from Guilford town." There "we met many of our company with great joy, particularly Colonel McDowell." Other

men given up for lost also came in. In the evening "orders were read to draw provisions and ammunition, to be in readiness, which struck a panic on the minds of many."

The next day the men discussed the matter of returning home, pleading want of blankets and clothing. "Many went off; a few were remaining when General Lawson came and raged very much; and about ten o'clock all but McDowell came off."

Dan river was re-crossed on the 18th. "A little afterward many went to a tavern, where some got drunk and quarreled." On the 21st. "we paid Murphy one dollar a man for horses to carry us over Goose Creek." On the 22d, "my brother and I hired Mr. Rountree's horses, and his son came with us to Mr. Lambert's, when, after he received forty-three dollars, he returned. We eat with Mr. Lambert and paid him ten dollars each. I bought five books from him and paid him four hundred and twelve dollars and a half. We crossed the mountains, and in the valley saw the wonderfull mill without wheels, doors or floors." On Friday, March 23d, Mr. Houston arrived at his brother William's, and there the diary ended.

We are accustomed to think of the men of the Revolutionary period as all heroes panting for the fray, and patriots ready to make any sacrifice for the cause of their country. Here we see they were very much like other people. The men who composed Colonel McDowell's battalion were, most of them, worthy citizens, of fully average courage and public spirit. But they were hastily levied, untrained, and easily demoralized. However brave each man might be, he could not rely with certainty on the support of his neighbors in the ranks, and therefore provided for his own safety according to his best judgment. So raw militia have nearly always acted, and nearly always will.

"The second day after the battle," says Foote, "when they must either march further in pursuit of Cornwallis or return home, they all, in face of their Colonel marched off home. Some, both of the Carolina and the Virginia militia, fled from the battle-ground on the 15th, and never rested till they reached their homes. Some of the Virginia men that fled thus, in the fear lest they should be called to account for their flight, retreated into the western ridges of the Alleghany, and even to old age dreaded the approach of a stranger, as perhaps an officer for their arrest for desertion."

WOODS'S GAP (see pages 16 and 386), now called Jarman's Gap, is seven miles north of Rockfish Gap. Two of Michael Woods's sons-in-law were Peter and William Wallace, and the third was John McDowell. (See page 31.) Samuel Wallace, son of Peter, removed to the Caldwell settlement, now Charlotte county, married Esther Baker, and was the father of the distinguished Caleb Wallace, born in 1742.

JOHN SEVIER.

Among the natives of Augusta county who achieved distinction abroad, General John Sevier, of Tennessee, is entitled to a prominent place.

The grandfather of John Sevier, or Xavier, as originally written, was a native of France and a Huguenot. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he fled to London, and became a prosperous merchant there. His son Valentine came to America, and settled in our Valley, in the year 1740, it is said. Various deeds of record show that he "took up," or otherwise acquired, several tracts of land in Augusta. In 1753 he and his wife, Joannah, conveyed to Andrew Bird a tract lying between Limestone Ridge and Smith's Creek, now in Rockingham county. Peter Scholl was one of the witnesses to the deed. Some ten years afterward he appears to have left the county temporarily, as, in 1763, he sold a variety of personal property to Andrew Bird, and described himself in the bill of sale as a farmer of Frederick county. He, however, did not remain away long, and in October, 1765, being then a resident of Augusta, conveyed to George Shumaker 310 acres lying "on the south side of the North river of the Shandore, adjoining Benjamin Borden's land." Among the witnesses to this deed was John Grattan. On the 17th of October, 1769, he conveyed to Thomas Reeves two tracts, one of them, 304 acres, on the northwest side of Long Meadow.

It is probable that in the fall of 1769, Valentine Sevier went to the Holston, along with the Campbells, Logan, Knox and others. The Campbells settled in what is now Washington county, Virginia, but Sevier went on into East Tennessee, then a part of North Carolina.

John Sevier, son of Valentine, was born in 1745, and probably on Smith's Creek. He was sent to school in Fredericksburg, but, according to his biographer, was married when only seventeen years of age. In the new settlement on the Holston he soon acquired prominence. He was better educated than most of the people, and a fluent and effective speaker. It is said that he took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, but in what capacity is not known, probably as an officer in Captain Evan Shelby's company. In 1777 he was appointed judge and administered all the functions of government in "Washington District," as the region where he lived was called. As Colonel of the mountain men, he commanded in many fights with the Indians. At the head of a regiment hastily raised by him he helped to win the battle of King's Mountain, on the 7th of October, 1780. Thus two Augusta-born men, Sevier and Campbell, were leaders in that celebrated engagement.

The people of the district west of the mountains complained that they were neglected by North Carolina, and a few years after the Revo-

lutionary war undertook, in an irregular way, to constitute a State government and apply for admission into the Union. Sevier was a leader in the movement. They called the new State Franklin. One of the first acts of the Territorial Convention or Legislature was in regard to the currency. As there was little money in the country, the act prescribed that a pound of sugar should pass for a shilling, the skin of a raccoon or fox for a shilling and threepence, a beaver, deer or otter skin for six shillings, etc. The salaries of all public officers were to be paid in this kind of currency. But even a portion of this currency was counterfeited, bundles of supposed otter skins turning out to be skins of raccoons with otter tails attached to them.

Sevier was made Governor of Franklin. All connection with North Carolina was renounced. The people proposed to join the Union as a State, if admitted by Congress; otherwise they would set up as one of the independent nations of the world.

The Rev. Samuel Houston, a native of Rockbridge, who returned to his native county and spent a long life there, was then residing in East Tennessee, and actively participated in the political movements mentioned. Very likely at his instigation, the Rev. William Graham, of Liberty Hall, Lexington, an able but visionary man, undertook to write a constitution for the State of Franklin, contemplating a sort of theocratic government. Neither he nor Mr. Houston gained popularity thereby, and both were burnt in effigy by a mob in Franklin.

North Carolina, however, asserted her lawful jurisdiction over the territory, and for a time something like civil war existed. In the meanwhile the Indians became hostile, but Sevier, with his usual promptness and skill, at the head of one hundred and sixty men, attacked three Indian towns and arrested the trouble. But North Carolina was too strong for Franklin, and triumphed in the contest. Sevier was declared a traitor, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He continued to show himself in the settlements, and even appeared at a militia muster at Jonesboro. That night, however, he was seized and hurried to jail at Morganton, in North Carolina. When brought out for trial, he was rescued by friends in a crowded court-room, and departed for his home. Among the spectators of the scene was Andrew Jackson, then a youth of twenty-one.

The next year Sevier was elected to the North Carolina Senate, took his seat, was formally pardoned, and, in 1790, was elected to Congress. When Tennessee became a State, in 1796, he was elected the first Governor, and held the office for three consecutive terms. In 1803, he was again elected Governor, and again served for three terms. From 1811 to 1815 he was a member of the United States House of Representatives. While acting as United States Commissioner to settle the boundary line between Georgia and the territory of the Creek Indians, he died in Georgia, in 1815.

A monument has been erected to Sevier in Nashville, and his remains

were lately brought from Georgia and interred there. He has been described as "a man of dauntless courage and iron will, quick to think, quick to act, and a natural-born ruler of men." His nephew, Ambrose H. Sevier, was United States Senator from Arkansas, from 1836 to 1848. The Lieutenant Sevier who was married in Staunton, in 1807 (see page 220), was his son.

WILLIAM POAGE, of Kentucky, of whom some account is given in Collins's History of Kentucky, is believed to be the William Poage, son of Robert, mentioned on page 445.

In company with Daniel Boone, Richard Calloway and John Barney Stagner, William Poage and his family settled at Boonesborough, Kentucky, about September, 1775. In February, 1776, he removed his family to the fort at Harrodsburg, and in the spring of that year cleared ground and planted corn two miles from the fort. He had great mechanical skill, and during more than two years made all the wooden vessels used by the people in the fort. He also made the wood-work of the first plow used in Kentucky and the first loom on which weaving was done in that State.

On September 1, 1778, a company of sixteen men, including Poage, going to Logan's station, was fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush near where Danville now stands. Poage was wounded by three balls, but his companions escaped unhurt. The next day two parties were sent in search of the wounded man, who had clung to his horse till he came to a canebrake, where he hid until he heard his friends passing near. They carried him to an abandoned cabin near the site of Danville, and stopped there for the night. The Indians tracked them to the place, surrounded the cabin and waited till morning to make an attack. But the whites discovered them in time, sallied out, and killed four of the savages, one of whom had Poage's gun. Poage was supported on a horse and thus reached home, but died the next day. The recaptured gun was given to Poage's son, then twelve years of age, afterwards General Robert Poage, of Mason county, Kentucky.

The maiden name of William Poage's wife was Ann Kennedy. She is presumed to have been a native of Augusta. In 1750, Joseph Kennedy bought a lot in Staunton (see page 46), and the deed-books show that he owned various tracts of land in the county. One of the spurs of the Blue Ridge is still called Kennedy's mountain. In 1784, a citizen of the county, named Matthew Kennedy, died intestate, and he may have been Mrs. Poage's father or brother. A prominent item of the inventory of his estate is "30 pair of spectacles," which is suggestive of Moses Primrose and his famous speculation; but the deceased was probably a merchant or peddler, as the list embraces also pins, needles, scissors, brass thimbles, razors, inkhorns, snuff-boxes, etc. His library

consisted of a Bible, Confession of Faith, Boston's Four-fold State and Hervey's Meditations. The administrator's sale occurred on October 7, 1784, and one of the principal purchasers was a Martha Kennedy, but who she was does not appear.

Mrs. Poage was married four times. Her first husband was a Wilson, and Poage was the second. After the death of the latter, she married Joseph Lindsey, who was killed at the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, and finally she married James McGinty. She was a woman of rare energy and ingenuity. Collins says she brought the first spinning-wheel to Kentucky, and made the first linen manufactured in that country, from the lint of nettles, and the first linsey from nettle-lint and buffalo wool.

"OLD AND NEW STYLES."—The writer must relieve the first clerk of the county court of Augusta of the charge of blundering in respect to dates, made against him in the Preface and also on page 29. The first term of the court began on December 9, 1745, and the record book states that the next term began on February 11, 1745. This apparent error is thus explained: Until 1752, the English year began on the 25th of March, and consequently January, February and March (up to the 25th) belonged to the same year as the preceding December. The year 1745 continued till March 25th, and then the year 1746 began. France and Scotland adopted the first of January as the beginning of the year much earlier than England, and, therefore, in the latter country, before the change was sanctioned by act of Parliament, dates falling between January 1st and March 25th, were commonly expressed thus: February 10, 1745-'6, the last figure indicating the year according to the present reckoning.

GILBERT CHRISTIAN with his wife, three sons—John, Robert and William—and a daughter, Mary, landed at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, in 1726, and in 1732 removed to a spot near the site of Staunton, on Christian's Creek, giving his name to that stream. John Christian was a prominent citizen, and is mentioned on pages 21, 22, 26 and 32. Robert married Isabella Tiffins, of the lower valley, and is the ancestor of the Christians now living in the county. William is presumed to be the Captain William Christian mentioned on page 90. Mary Christian married, first, John Moffett, and secondly, John Trimble. (See pages 191 and 408).

Israel Christian (see page 142) is believed to have been a nephew of Gilbert. He came to Augusta in 1740, and was a prosperous merchant at Staunton for some years.

BETSY AND SALLY HENRY.

A little girl named Betsy Henry, while living with her family in Pennsylvania, was captured by Indians and taken west of the Ohio river, at what date is not known. Afterward her mother and brothers removed to Augusta county and settled on a farm near the present station of Spotswood, Valley Railroad. When the Henrys came to Augusta no one can tell. A William Henry was living in the county in 1750, when he became guardian of one James McCord. This is the earliest mention of the name Henry in the records of the county. James Henry resided here in 1759, and in that year conveyed 200 acres of land in Borden's tract to Robert Telford. There is no deed on record to show when he acquired the land.

Betsy Henry grew up amongst the Indians and, being treated kindly, became strongly attached to them. This was not uncommon. The Indians, although cruel in war, were not without some good traits, and certainly had the art of winning the love of their juvenile captives. This young girl, on arriving at womanhood, became the wife of a young chief of the Delawares who is said to have been a half-breed French and Indian. We have no particular account of him, but judging from such hints as have come down to us, he was probably an Indian of the same characteristics as Logan and Tecumseh.

At length the time arrived for Betsy Henry's return to civilized life. According to one version of the story, it was after the defeat of the Indians by Wayne, in 1794, that she came with her husband and others to Fort Pitt—where, by treaty, all white prisoners were to be delivered up—having lived with the Indians fourteen years. The time, however, must have been twenty-five or thirty years earlier than 1794, and probably was after Bouquet's treaty of 1764—possibly several years after, as some of the captives did not return till 1767 (see page 125). Whenever it was, James Henry, Betsy's brother, was at the rendezvous to meet her. She refused to leave her Indian associates. Her brother, however, represented that her mother could not die in peace without seeing her, and she finally consented to come on a visit, he promising to take her back. One tradition is that she brought with her a female child six weeks old; another, that the child was born soon after her return.

James Henry did not comply with his promise, if he made one, and the unfortunate woman grieved till she died. Her husband had not forgotten her. The attachment between them is said to have been mutual and ardent. As she did not return to him, he came in search of her to escort her back to her wilderness home. But her brothers detained her, and the chief left with the declared intention of resigning the office he held in his tribe and returning to reside among the whites. An Indian could give no stronger proof of attachment to his wife. He

was not heard of afterwards, and it was suspected that his wife's brothers pursued and killed him. If they did we should not judge their act by our present standard. The dreadful Indian wars had just ended, during which every white man had learned to regard the Indians as foes to be ruthlessly exterminated like wild beasts. When, therefore, the question seemed to be whether a sister or an Indian should be sacrificed, it is not surprising that the latter alternative was chosen.

The child of Betsy Henry, called Sally Henry, was reared by her Uncle James. She became the wife of William Alexander, son of the William Alexander mentioned at the foot of page 416 (who died in 1829), and grandson of Robert Alexander, the first classical teacher in the Valley. William Alexander and Sally Henry were married by the Rev. John Brown, November 23, 1793, as shown by the public register of marriages, and of course, therefore, the return of Betsy Henry with her infant was much earlier than 1794. Many of the descendants of William and Sally Henry Alexander are among the most respectable people of the Valley and elsewhere.

MURDER OF JOSEPH BELL AND HIS WIFE.—Thomas Bell, of Greenbrier, the oldest survivor of the "Stone Church Bells," a son of Joseph Bell, of Rockbridge, gives the following account of the murder of the ancestor of that family and his wife, which is briefly mentioned on page 431. The old couple, Joseph Bell and wife, were sitting in their dwelling on a certain day—not Sunday—their only son, also named Joseph, having gone to a blacksmith's shop; but two female white servants being present. A white male "indentured" servant also belonged to the family, and wished to marry one of the females referred to, but Mrs. Bell opposed the match on account of the bad character of the man, and thus incurred his ill-will. This man came in from a field on the day referred to, saying that he had finished his work. Mrs. Bell was spinning fine flax, and the man enquired what she proposed to make. She replied that she intended to weave linen grave-clothes for her husband and herself, if she lived long enough. "Do you think you will live long enough?" said the man, and, remarking that he would go out and kill a squirrel, took down the gun. Going to the door, he turned and fired at Mrs. Bell, mortally wounding her and instantly killing her husband. Mrs. Bell died the next day. The man fled and was never captured.

EPHRAIM McDOWELL, when only sixteen years of age, was one of the defenders of Londonderry. He lived to be over one hundred years old. (See page 16.)

THE MONTGOMERYS.

In the year 1768 William Montgomery resided in Augusta county, but in what neighborhood we do not know. On the 14th of May of that year he received from Michael Malls a deed for 470 acres of land lying on "the mountain between the South Fork and the South Branch of Potowmack." He may have been, and probably was, an uncle of the Rev. John Montgomery and of the Rev. Dr. Doak's wife (see pages 185 and 192).


On the 15th of August, 1769, William Montgomery and Jean, his wife, conveyed the tract of 470 acres to Adam Harpole in consideration of £82 (\$273.33⅓), and soon thereafter removed with the Campbells, Logans, and others to the Holston, now Washington county. In the new settlement young Benjamin Logan wooed and married Montgomery's daughter Anne. As stated on page 404, Logan moved to Kentucky and soon became famous there. His father-in-law with his family, including the family of Montgomery's son-in-law, Joseph Russell, followed Logan to Kentucky in 1779 and made a settlement twelve miles from "Logan's Fort." Early one morning in March, 1780, Montgomery, on going to the door of his cabin, was shot and killed by Indians, as was a negro boy by his side. Mrs. Montgomery and her youngest child were at Logan's, and her sons Thomas and Robert, were absent "spying." Her daughter Jane managed to close the door and keep out the savages, while William, a brother of Jane, who lived in an adjoining cabin, firing his gun through an opening, killed one Indian and wounded another. John, another brother, was shot dead in his bed. While this was going on, Betsy Montgomery, some twelve years of age, climbed out of a chimney and fled to Pettit's Station, two and a half miles off, with the news of the assault. Though pursued by an Indian, she arrived in safety. All the survivors of the family then at home, except young William and Jane Montgomery, were marched off by the Indians as prisoners. The savage who had pursued Betsy returned after his comrades had left and was shot by William from his cabin.

From Pettit's the news was speeded to Logan's Fort. There the horn was sounded, and a band of twelve or fifteen men was soon on the trail of the Indians. A negro girl found by the pursuers, tomahawked, scalped and left for dead, sprang to her feet and survived her wounds. The Indians fled when overtaken, but not without heavy loss. A touching incident occurred at the moment of the assault. One of the Russell girls hearing Logan's voice exclaimed: "There's Uncle Ben!" and instantly an Indian despatched her with his tomahawk. (Collins' *History of Kentucky*).

The Jane Montgomery mentioned became the wife of General Casey,

of Kentucky, and was the grandmother of the famous humorist "Mark Twain." (*Green*).

Jane Logan, the oldest daughter of General Benjamin Logan, was the wife of Colonel John Allen. (See page 450).

 The forlorn condition in respect to costume of the Virginia regiment which served on the Hudson in 1779, as related on page 172, was not unprecedented. According to Shakespeare, King Henry V described the equipment of his soldiers on the field of Agincourt in almost the same words. He is represented (Act IV, scene 3) as saying to the French herald—

Tell the Constable,
We are but warriors of the working day;
Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirched
With rainy marching in the painful field;
There's not a piece of feather in our host
(Good argument, I hope, we shall not fly.)
And time hath worn us into slovenry.

GABRIEL JONES resided in Frederick county till 1753, when he removed to his estate near Port Republic, then in Augusta. (See pages 23 and 393.) We are informed by Thomas M. Green, Esq., of Maysville, Kentucky, that the John Lewis who married Mr. Jones's daughter Elizabeth, was not the lawyer of that name, but a merchant of Fredericksburg, and son of Colonel Fielding Lewis by his first wife, who was Catharine Washington, a cousin of the General. This John Lewis was married five times, and Miss Jones was his third wife. He furnished to General Wilkinson the capital for his trading expedition down the Mississippi.

JOHN PRESTON probably lived, at the time of his death, on the farm northeast of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, owned in 1889 by Mr Erskine Miller. After his death his widow was settled by her brother, Colonel Patton, at Spring Farm. (See page 31.)

SAMPSON MATHEWS, first sheriff of Bath county (see page 202), was Colonel Sampson Mathews, previously of Augusta. He lived for a time at, or near, Cloverdale, in Bath, but returned to Staunton and died there.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

A petition to Governor Gooch for the appointment of John McDowell as captain of militia, is one of the "Curiosities of Literature," and we give an exact copy of it from Palmer's *Calendar of State Papers of Virginia*. It is dated July 30, 1742. John McDowell was killed in December, 1742 (see page 31), and therefore held his command only a few months. The paper is as follows:

"To the Honorable, William Gooch Esqr His Majestys' Lieut: Governor &c &c—

"Sr

"We your pittionours humbly sheweth that we your Honours Loly and Dutifull Subganckes hath ventred our Lives & all that we have In fettling ye back parts of Virginia which was a veri Great Hassirt & Dengrous, for it is the Hathins (heathens) Road to ware, which has proved hortfull to feveril of ous that were ye first fettlers of these back woods & wee your Honibill pittionors some time a goo pittioned your Honnour for to have Commisioned men amungst ous which we your Honnours moft Duttifull subjects thought properist men & men that had Hart and Curidg to hed us yn time of — & to defend your Contray and your poor Sobgacks Intrist from ye voilince of ye Haithen— But yet agine we Humbly perfume to poot your Honnour yn mind of our Great want of them in hopes that your Honner will Grant a Captins' Commission to John McDowell, with foltring ofishers, and your Honnours' Complience in this will be great fettisfiction to your moft Duttifull and Humbil pittioners—and we as in Duty bond shall Ever pray."

Among the signers were Andrew and David Moore, George Moffett (written "Marfit,") James McDowell, three Andersons, Matthew Lyle (written "Lyel,") and others. David Moore was the father of General Andrew Moore and Captain William Moore. (See pages 143 and 450). George Moffett was no doubt the person of whom Ben Borden was so much afraid, as mentioned on page 385, and was probably an uncle of Colonel George Moffett. He evidently did not subscribe his own name, but it was written by some one else as pronounced by the natives of the old country. Very likely some of the signers were among the men slain with John McDowell.

GENERAL JAMES KNOX.—A family named Knox, of Irish birth, settled in Augusta county at an early day. The first guardian's bond recorded in the county was that of James Knox, guardian of Jenny

Usher, executed February 11, 1746 ("New Style.") The sureties were John Brown and Andrew Pickens. On the 13th of August, 1769, Knox conveyed to Patrick Miller 160 acres of land lying on the Cowpasture river, and this and other circumstances indicate that the family lived in the part of Augusta which is now embraced in Bath county. The death of James Knox occurred in 1772. In his will he mentions his wife Jean, and among his other children his son James. The younger James Knox seems to have been one of the first persons who removed from the more thickly settled part of the county to the Holston. There is a tradition that he was disappointed in a love affair, having been rejected as a suitor by Anne Montgomery, who married Benjamin Logan. As early as 1769 he went from the Holston on a hunting expedition to Kentucky, and afterwards settled there. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and a member of the Kentucky Legislature from 1795 to 1800. In Kentucky he was known as General Knox. He captured his old sweetheart at last, marrying her after the death of General Logan. He survived till 1822, and she till 1825. It was he (and not General Henry Knox, Washington's Secretary of War), who led the party of Augusta emigrants, as related on page 452.

JUDGE COALTER was married four times. His first wife was a Miss Rind, and his second Miss Davenport, both of whom died soon after marriage, without children. The mother of his children, Judge Tucker's daughter, was his third wife. (See page 221.)

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN AUGUSTA.

In Vol. I of Palmer's *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, we find various documents throwing some light upon the history of Augusta county, and from them make the following extracts :

First, in regard to the early settlement of the country. In 1727, Robert Lewis, William Lynn, Robert Brooke, Jr., James Mills, William Lewis and Beverly Robinson petitioned the Governor and Council as follows: "That your Petitioners have been at great Trouble and Charges in making Discoveries of Lands among the Mountains, and are desirous of taking up some of those Lands they have discovered ; wherefore your petitioners humbly pray your Honours to grant *him* an order to take up Fifty Thousand Acres, in one or more tracts, on the head branches of James River to the West and Northwestward of the Cow Pasture, on seating thereon one Family for every Thousand Acres, and as the said Lands are very remote and lying among the great North Mountains, being about Two Hundred Miles at least from any landing—Your Petitioners humbly pray Your Honours will grant them six years' time to seat the same."

Whether or not the petition was granted does not appear ; but it shows that the country west of Staunton, and now in Bath county, had been explored, and that the Cowpasture river was known and named as early as 1727. It is certain that white people located in that region about the time, or soon after, settlements were made immediately around Staunton in 1732. The explorers no doubt came up the valley of James River, but it is strange they did not ask leave to take up some of the rich lands east of the North Mountain.

Next, we find a letter of William Beverley, dated April 30, 1732, to a person whose name is not given, but probably his lawyer. He says : "I am persuaded that I can get a number of people from Pensilvania to settle on Shenandore, if I can obtain an order of Council for some Land there. and I beg ye favour of you to get me an order at the first Council held after you receive this, for fifteen thousand acres of Land, lying on both sides of ye main River of Shenandore to include an old field called and known by ye name of 'Massanutting Town,' (an Indian name), and running back and above and below the same on ye said river to include the Quantity ; ye s'd main river being yt which runs at ye foot of the great ridge of mountains commonly called the blue ridge and being those we know in this Colony by ye name of ye high mountains ; and because I would not have a dispute with any body, or endeavor to supplant them, I desire you will please to search in ye Council Office, whether any order, now in force has been granted for the said Massanutting, and if there has not, then I hope I shall obtain my desire ; for ye northern men are fond of buying land there, because

they can buy it, for six or seven pounds pr. hundred acres, cheaper than they can take up land in pensilvania and they don't care to go as far as Winsburg." He goes on to claim the land by right of discovery and survey, and says he has already sold some of the land "to a pensilvania man for 3 lbs. of their money pr. hundred."

But a colony of sturdy "Dutchmen" were ahead of Mr. Beverley, having settled several years before near "Massanutting." In a petition to the General Court, composed of the Governor and Council, in 1733, they say: "That about four years past they purchased five thousand acres of land, of one Jacob Stover, and paid him a great Sum of Money for the same, Amounting to Upwards of four hundred pounds: that y'r petitioners were informed and believed the s'd Stover had a good right and title in the said land; that immediately after the s'd" (purchase, they sold) "all their lands and sev'll other things in the county of Lancaster and Province of Pensylvania, where they then lived, and came and seated on the land they had bought of the s'd Stover; and cleared sev'l Plantations and made great Improvements thereon,—Since which, they have been Informed that the s'd land (known by the name of Massanutting) is claimed by one Wm. Beverly, Gent.—and that the s'd Beverly hath brought suit ag'st the s'd Stover for the same, in the Hon'ble the Generall Court. Y'r Petitioners further shew that should the s'd Beverley recover the said land, that he will turn y'r Pet'rs out of Doors, or oblige them to give much more for their lands and plantations then they are worth, Which will intirely ruin y'r Pet'rs. And yo'r Pet'rs cannot recover anything of the s'd Stover, to make them amends for the Loss of their s'd lands, plantations, etc., he being very poor, and is Daily Expected to Run away. Wherefore y'r Petitioners humbly hope that as they are not Privy to any fraud done by the s'd Stover in obtaining the s'd Land and yo'r pet'rs being Dutchmen and not acquainted with the laws here concerning lands, and Imagined the s'd Stover's right to be good and have run the hazard of their lives and estates in removing from Pensylvania to the s'd land, being above two hundred miles, and at a time when there were very few Inhabitants in them parts of Shenando, and they frequently visited by Indians. And at this time y'r pet'rs have nine Plantations fifty-one people, old and young, thereon, and expect to have two more familys to seat on the s'd land this spring, nor did y'r pet'rs hear of the s'd Beverley's claiming the said land till they had made plantations thereon." Among the petitioners were Milhart Rangdmann, Matthew Folk and Adam Muller (Miller? see p. 24). Other names are illegible. We presume that Beverley's claim was not allowed by the court, or that he abandoned it, as we hear nothing more of it.

All this shows that fifty-one white people were settled on nine plantations on the Shenandoah, near the Massanuttan mountain, in 1733; that the settlement was made four years before, in 1729; and that previous to the latter date there were some, "although very few," white inhabitants there.

For more than twenty years after the first settlement of the Valley there was no declared war between the Indians and whites, but the latter were constantly annoyed by roving bands of savages who helped themselves to whatever movable property they took a fancy to, and sometimes burnt the cabins of settlers. On the 18th of May, 1750, William Harbison, a Justice of the Peace for Augusta county, certified that about the last week of April, 1749, a party of seven Indians robbed the house of Adam Herman, probably on New River, of 9 deer skins and 1 elk skin; that the next day six Indians robbed the same house of 14 deer skins and 1 elk skin; and that the day following, "a number of Indians" came and took away 73 deer skins, 6 elk skins, etc., etc. This shows also that game was abundant, and that Herman was a famous hunter.

AUGUSTA IN THE REVOLUTION.

In January, 1781, a British force under Benedict Arnold invaded Virginia. They sailed up James River, entered Richmond without resistance, on the 5th of January, destroyed all the public stores there and some private property, and departed down the river. In the meanwhile the militia had been called out by Governor Jefferson, Baron Steuben being at the head of the State troops.

From the *Calendar*, &c., Vol. I, we learn that several hundred men from Augusta served in lower Virginia at that time. There is no other record of the fact that we know of, and no tradition in regard to it.

Sampson Mathews, of Staunton, was colonel of militia in Augusta, and on the 13th wrote to the Governor that, in accordance with orders, he would start to Fredericksburg early the next morning with about 250 men. The men of the second battalion were then on the way, and also the militia from Rockbridge and Rockingham. Major Posey, of the 1st regiment of the line, a recruiting officer at Staunton, was to go with Col. Mathews. His men would take some beef cattle from Augusta, as ordered.

On January 21st, Col. Mathews wrote to the Governor from Bowling Green, in Caroline county, where he was with his command, by order of Gen. Muhlenburg, having been at Fredericksburg four days. [He made a rapid march, starting from Staunton on the 14th, spending four days in Fredericksburg, and arriving at Bowling Green on the 21st.] Col. John Bowyer, with about 220 men from Rockbridge, joined him that morning. Smiths, vises, files, &c., were needed for the repair of fire-arms.

Col. Mathews wrote again, on the 29th, from Cabin Point, in Surry county, south of James River, where he had been ordered by Gen. Muhlenburg, and was to proceed next morning to Smithfield, in Isle of

Wight county. He had been detained three days by "wett and the badness of the Boats." He had hoped to be supplied with tents and ammunition, but was disappointed, and had sent Capt. Robert Gamble [lately a prisoner of war at Charleston, S. C., and now probably a volunteer aid to Col. Mathews,] to solicit these articles. Many of the men were sick from exposure, and the Colonel feared a mutiny if they were not supplied. "The marching is so severe, the duty on the lines so fatiguing, and the exposure to the severity of the season so great, that soldiers must be expected to grumble at their hardships." A surgeon was needed, and the letter requested that Dr. Foushee, or some other good surgeon, be ordered to join the rifle corps. The smiths, vises, &c., had not arrived, and many of the rifles were out of order.

Brig. Gen. Robert Lawson wrote to Governor Jefferson, on February 15th, having left the command in lower Virginia on the 13th. He says: "Our advanced Post is near Hall's, consisting of nearly 350 Riflemen under Col. Mathews, with about 150 pick'd musqueteers, under Major Dick, with some light horse." Hall's was in the vicinity of Portsmouth, then occupied by the British. Of this expedition of Col. Mathews and his men, we have no further account.

Gen. Lawson hastened to call out the militia of Prince Edward, Cumberland and other counties, to reinforce Gen. Greene in North Carolina, and is the officer who "raged very much" after the battle of Guilford, as stated on page 473.

Gen. Greene being hard-pressed by Cornwallis, it seems to have been proposed to send the militia already in the field to North Carolina. In reference to this matter, Baron Steuben wrote to the Governor on February 15th. He agreed with the Governor that "the militia of Rockbridge, Augusta, Rockingham and Shenandoah would be the most speedy reinforcement to General Greene, but they must first be relieved by others." He advised that the officers of the militia be consulted, and if they consented to go the Governor should issue the necessary order. As far as appears, the regiment or battalion under Col. Mathews was not ordered to North Carolina, but other companies went from the Valley under Tate, Moffett, &c.

Capt. Robert Porterfield, a paroled prisoner at Charleston, S. C., wrote to the Governor February 1, 1781, informing him that his brother, Lt.-Col. Charles Porterfield, had died on the 10th ult., on his way from Camden to Charleston, [or Charlestown, as then written,] from the effects of a wound at the battle of Camden on August 16, 1780. The British officer, Lord Rawdon, had loaned Col. P. thirty guineas, and otherwise treated him with great kindness. Capt. Porterfield asked the Governor to pay the money, as he flattered himself his brother's services had merited it from the State. If this could not be done, he begged a loan of the amount, promising to return it immediately on his release. The guineas were not forthcoming, and Capt. P. wrote to

Gov. Nelson on the subject, August 9, 1781. He had just arrived at Richmond, as a paroled prisoner, from Charleston.

Joseph Bell, of Augusta county, was, in 1781, what would now be called a "Commissary of Subsistence," or at any rate an agent for buying cattle, and on February 24th wrote to the Governor in regard to his difficulties. The farmers were unwilling to sell to the State on credit, and under orders from Col. Wood he had seized many cattle. Attorneys, "paid to do so," pronounced the proceeding illegal, and he expected to be sued. He said, however: "Good Whigs perform their duty with most punctuality."

Here we have another echo from the battle of Guilford C. H.—Maj. Charles Magill wrote to Governor Jefferson, from Gen. Greene's headquarters, March 19, 1781: "I am sorry to inform your Excellency that a number of the Virginia militia have sully'd the Laurels reap'd in the Action, by making one frivolous pretence and another, to return home. A number have left the Army very precipitately. the best men from Augusta and Rockbridge have been foremost on this occasion."

Maj. Thomas Posey, recruiting for the regular army at Staunton, wrote to the Governor, March 27, 1781, that according to Baron Steuben's orders he could not enlist any man under 5 feet 4 inches. There were men well adapted to military service who did not reach that standard, and he asked for discretionary powers in such cases.

In Vols. II and III of the *Calendar, &c.*, we find letters from public officers which give some idea of the state of things in Augusta and other Valley counties toward the close of the Revolutionary war.

Col. William Preston, County Lieutenant of Montgomery, wrote to Gov. Jefferson, April 13, 1781, in reference to a call upon the militia to reinforce Gen. Greene, that "nearly one-half of our militia are disaffected, and therefore cannot be drawn into the service either by threats or otherwise; and should they be punished according to law, they would either withdraw to the mountains, or embody and disturb the peace of the county." Moreover, the frontier of the county was exposed to depredations by Indians, and the men could not join Greene's army without leaving their families exposed, etc.

On the 20th of April, Col. Samuel McDowell, of Rockbridge, wrote to the Governor that a draft was ordered to take place on the 26th, but the men drawn would be ruined. Most of them were in service in the fall of 1780, when Lesley invaded the State, and were prevented from sowing fall crops, and to go now would prevent their raising spring crops. With few exceptions they would leave no one at home to work their farms. The letter continues: "This county had, in October last, Capt. James Gilmer" [Gilmore] "and forty-odd men in Carolina, under Gen. Morgan, for near four months, and was at Tarleton's defeat at the

Cow Pens in South Carolina. And there were also three companies drawn when Lesley invaded the State; their numbers were about 180 men. On Arnold's invasion, Col. John Bowyer marched with about 200 men down the country. And when Gen. Greene retreated into Virginia * * I marched near 200 men from this county to join Gen. Greene. * * I with difficulty persuaded the men to cross the Dan into Carolina, and joined Gen. Greene some time before the battle of Guilford Courthouse; continued with him till after the battle, the 15th of March last, had 1 Capt. and 4 Privates killed; two Capts. one Ensign and seven Privates wounded, and Maj. Stuart and four Privates taken prisoners. From these different calls all the men in this county have been on hard service, each a term, since October last, and nearly two-thirds of them at the same time."

Maj Thomas Posey wrote to Col. William Davies, from Staunton, May 18, 1781, as follows: "The number of men which I have collected at this place (in deserters and others) amount to twenty-one. The draft for eighteen months has not yet taken place in any of these back counties, neither can I inform you at what particular time it will. The people seem much averse to it in Augusta and Rockbridge, but it don't amount to a majority I believe. However, a considerable number met at the place appointed for laying of the Districts, and in a very bold and daring manner, seized the papers and destroyed them. I don't know where this may stop, if there is not a timely check, in Hanging a few, for examples to the rest. The cloathing, I understand, the different counties is providing, as fast as possible, but none as yet delivered to me. I have a deserter or two delivered to me every five or six days—I suppose I shall have a comp'y of them in a short time to send down."

Col. William Fleming, acting Governor of Virginia, was in Staunton in June, 1781, and on the 6th wrote to Col. James Wood in reference to the removal of the British prisoners of war from Albemarle to Rutland, Mass. On the 9th he wrote again, advising that fifty men be stationed at Swift Run Gap, and thirty at Wood's Gap, some of them mounted, "so as to discover in time the approach of the enemy," in an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Stephen Southall, Quartermaster, had 280 barrels of powder and other army supplies, stored at Staunton, on the 9th of June, 1781.

Capt. Henry Young wrote to Col. Davies, June 9th, from Staunton, where the Legislature was then in session: "We have reason to apprehend that the enemy are within twelve miles of Charlottesville. I apprehended two days ago a Deserter on suspicion of his being a Spie; circumstances are strong against him, but no positive proof; he says that the enemy will be hear in a day or two—some confidence is reposed in his assertion by many, for my part I give no credit to anything that he says. Two days ago Mr. Nicholas gave notice that he shou'd this day move to have a Dictator appointed. Gen. Washington and Gen. Greene are talked of. I dare say your Knowledge of these worthy

Gentlemen will be sufficient to convince you that neither of them will, or ought to, accept of such an appointment."

Before the introduction of putty, lead was used for fixing panes of glass in window sashes, and towards the close of the war was sought after for moulding into bullets. On June 13, 1781, Maj. John Pryor, commissary, wrote from Charlottesville to Col. Davies, at Staunton, that he had sent out "by Expresses to every probable Houses within 40 miles extent along the S. W. Mountains, to collect what can be found in the windows and elsewhere." On the 14th he wrote again that lead was "amazingly wanted in camp."

By order of Col. Carrington, Deputy Quartermaster-General, on June 14, 1781, Staunton was made the principal depot for public stores "beyond the mountains," under Capt. Thomas Hamilton.

Samuel McDowell qualified, at Staunton, June 19, 1781, before Sampson Mathews, J. P., as a Privy Councillor, and Thomas Nelson as Governor.

Col. Febiger wrote from camp, June 30, 1781, to Col. Davies, at Staunton, that the men were "literally naked, shirts and blankets excepted"—unless supplied, they would from real nakedness be compelled to quitt the field." There were not more than twenty pairs of good shoes in the regiment. (No wonder men objected to being drafted as soldiers under such circumstances).

One-fourth of the Augusta militia were called out by order of July 25th, and marched on the 8th of August to lower Virginia and Yorktown, as appears from a letter written by Col. Sampson Mathews, September 4th.

The surrender of the British at Yorktown occurred in October, 1781, and Col. George Mathews rested on his laurels at his home in Augusta. Gen. Greene, however, desired his aid in the South, and on February 1, 1782, the Colonel wrote a characteristic letter, from "Markit Hill," Augusta, to Col. Davies, excusing himself from service. He was "with care and rigid economy endavering to presarve from rail want a wife and eight helplis children," left in easy circumstances when he went into the service. Moreover, his health was seriously impaired. He would join Gen. Greene in April, however, if his health permitted.

Until peace was declared the army had to be kept up, and another draft for regular service was ordered early in 1782. Col. George Moffett, then County Lieutenant of Augusta, wrote to Governor Harrison, March 20th, with "much concern," respecting the draft in Augusta, which was appointed for April 9th. He says "it is probable that day will begin in tumult and end in something worse." The people were indignant at the proposed drawing, and persuaded it was "contrary to the mind of the last Assembly." By a temporizing policy he hoped to avert the threatened consequences.

On May 1st he wrote again—he had found it impracticable to make the draft, and had postponed it till May 28th. The Indians were in-

vading the frontiers, and he had sent out "above eighty militia," exclusive of those sent to Tygart's Valley. He thought it a hard case that he should be called upon to send 70 men to defend Monongalia county, while the frontiers of Augusta were "so distressed by ye Enemy." Col. Armand's cavalry had lately come to Staunton, and but for the contributions of the inhabitants would "undoubtedly have perished or plundered."

Col. Moffett reported, on November 8, 1782, that more money than necessary for recruiting had been raised, but "not one soldier."

On May 7, 1783, Col. Moffett wrote to the Governor about Indian depredations "nigh ye head of greenbrier." Several persons had been killed. He had ordered spies to be sent out, etc.

William Bowyer, sheriff of Augusta, wrote to the Governor, October 15, 1784, begging indulgence for delinquency. He could not collect the public revenue. The condition of the people was distressed, hard money scarce, and products unsaleable.

In Dr. Hale's book called *Trans-Alleghany Pioneers*, is a letter taken from the files of an Irish newspaper of 1774, preserved at Belfast, giving an account of the battle of Point Pleasant, and supposed to have been written by Capt. Matthew Arbuckle. The writer mentions a Capt. McDowell as commanding a company, who is not elsewhere spoken of in connection with the battle. He was no doubt Samuel McDowell of Augusta, afterwards of Kentucky. (See p. 399.) His company did not belong to Col. Charles Lewis's regiment, but probably was composed of scouts.

The Journal of the Virginia Convention of 1776 furnishes some further evidence touching the matter. On a certain day the petition of Michael Coalter, a soldier of Capt. McDowell's company, for additional pay for services as a carpenter, was presented and allowed; and on another day, the petition of John Lyle, a Lieutenant in Capt. McDowell's company in "the expedition against the Shawnees," was presented. John Lyle was probably the person afterwards known as the Rev. John Lyle of Hampshire county, who, according to Foote, was at the battle of Point Pleasant. His extra services consisted in aiding Sampson Mathews, "a master drover of cattle." This is the only reference we have seen to Sampson Mathews as a member of the expedition. His office was, of course, that of Commissary; but as the subsistence of the troops consisted mainly of cattle driven afoot, he was styled in the petition as stated. Michael Coalter was the father of Judge John Coalter. (For reference to the Journal of the Convention, we are indebted to Thos. M. Green, Esq., author of *Historical Families of Kentucky*).

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